ISSUED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS [illegible]
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
[illegible] MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam [illegible] and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland [illegible] the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC [illegible]

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,909.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] Sept.	[illegible]IA	6603		
[illegible] Oct.	[illegible]NSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
[illegible]	[illegible]ABIA	7903		
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
[illegible]	PERSIA	7951		
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible]	MARMORA	10509		
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
[illegible]	[illegible]YPT	7912		
[illegible]	[illegible]NINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
[illegible]	[illegible]CEDONIA	10512		
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	[illegible]	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd	ARABIA	7903		
29th	[illegible]NINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	[illegible]	7951		
12th	[illegible]TAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th	[illegible]ONIA	7558		
26th	[illegible]SULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	[illegible]	6610		
9th	[illegible]TAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th	[illegible]	7912		
23rd	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for [illegible] tranship to a connecting steamer at [illegible]

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day [illegible] to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before [illegible] on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers [illegible] called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

[illegible] the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All [illegible] must attend at that place between [illegible] P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice [illegible]

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on [illegible], taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. [illegible] Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals [illegible] at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
[illegible], 15th September, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of [illegible] by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected [illegible] all risks.
[illegible] cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

[illegible] MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
[illegible]	4,248	Sollier	4th Oct. 1906.
[illegible]	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
[illegible]	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „
[illegible]BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

TICKETS can be made available for one way by the [illegible] Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian [illegible] Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT [illegible] THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
[illegible]BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
[illegible] CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA

Available for [illegible] months.

[illegible] 735 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.

[illegible] Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
[illegible] Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
[illegible]	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]E OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	A. Bilafer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
[illegible]	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
[illegible]	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „
[illegible]	D. Mistcovich	5 95	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and [illegible] Single and Return Tickets are issued via [illegible] Lloyd's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian [illegible] and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. [illegible] Reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

[illegible] Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to [illegible] by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72. [illegible] to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer [illegible] Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

[illegible] TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
[illegible]FERDINA	D. C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

[illegible] further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
[illegible] HOUSE, 16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
[illegible], BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur 4th „	10 a.m.	Outch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Oct.	7 a.m,	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th „	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	7th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
28th September, 1906.

KING KING & CO., BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	*3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	....	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	29th Sept.	8th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov,	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4325	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents,
BOMBAY or KARACHI.

SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65. Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

"ZAM-ZAM"

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FOR CHOLERA.
COLIC.
DYSPEPSIA.

Per Bot. Ans. 8; & Ans. 14

F. S. MADON & Co.
ZOOMA MUSJID, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S RESTAURANT.

NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY.
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!

CAKES. PASTRY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The List is NOW OPEN and will CLOSE at 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1906.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000.

Divided into 100,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above, 55,000 Shares have already been privately applied for, and the remaining 45,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 per Share on Application.
Rs. 15 per Share on Allotment.
Rs. 25 per Share two months after Allotment.

The remaining Rs. 50 per Share will be called up in such amounts and at such times as to the Directors may, from time to time, seem fit; but no Call will exceed Rs. 25 in amount, and there will be an interval of not less than three months between any two Calls.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT., (MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., *Bombay*), *Chairman*.
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, KT. (MESSRS. J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co).
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, BART.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, ESQ. (MESSRS. TATA & SONS, *Bombay*).
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ. (MESSRS. KHATTAU MAKANJI & Co., *Bombay*).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ. (*Bhownuggur*).
KHETSEY KHIASEY, ESQ. (MESSRS. HEERJEE KHETSEY & Co., *Bombay*).
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, ESQ. (OF THE FIRM OF HURNUNDRAI RAMNARAIN, *Bombay*.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, ESQ. (*Moonim of* RAJAH BAHADUR SEWLAL MOTILAL, *Bombay*).
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, ESQ. (MESSRS. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co).

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

BROKERS:
MESSRS. TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

It is intended that the main operations of this Bank shall be confined at the outset to the internal trade of India.

It is believed not only that there is ample scope for a Bank of this kind, but that there is a very pressing need in the Trading Community for a larger measure of the financial facilities which such a Bank would afford; and that there is every prospect that, if worked on sound principles and under prudent and careful management, such a Bank, while supplying a need to and conferring a boon on the people of India, would at the same time itself become a prosperous and lucrative concern.

Although, however, the present intention is to confine the main operations of the Bank to the internal trade of India, it is not intended to limit the powers of the Bank to those operations alone, nor to prevent it in any way from undertaking hereafter any business whatsoever which it may be empowered to undertake by its Memorandum and Articles and which the Management may consider likely to prove fruitful and profitable.

It is specially desired to call attention to the fact that the Memorandum and Articles of Association contain a prohibition against making advances upon mortgage, or in any other manner, upon the security of immoveable property or the documents of title relating thereto, similar to that which is contained in the Presidency Banks' Act and also a prohibition against making advances on shares in Joint Stock Companies other than shares in Companies the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Government of India.

The Directors are also prohibited by the Articles of Association, except with the sanction, of a resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting, from engaging in operations in Foreign Exchange and from making advances on the Debentures of Joint Stock Companies, except Debentures the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government of India.

Subject to the above observations, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank have been drawn with the intention of giving power to carry on any and every kind of Banking business in the widest sense of those words.

The aim of the Board of Directors will be above all to do a safe business which will give a safe return and to establish the reputation and credit of the Bank on a firm and sound basis.

If the Board can succeed in these objects there cannot be a doubt that a safe, steady, and reliable profit will be assured to the Shareholders.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank may be inspected at the office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and every person applying for a Share or Shares in the Bank, or to whom any Share or Shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained from the Chairman of the Bank at the office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay; from the National Bank of India Limited, Bombay; from the Solicitors of the Bank—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Hornby Row, Bombay; and from Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurjee, Brokers, 51, Apollo Street, Bombay.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying Application Form which should be sent, together with the amount payable on application to the Directors of the Bank at the address appearing on the form.

If no allotment be made to an applicant, his deposit will be returned to him without reduction; and if a partial allotment only be made to him, the surplus of his deposit will be applied towards the payment of the Call payable by him on allotment.

DATED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SASSOON DAVID,
CHAIRMAN.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
THE DIRECTORS OF
BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on shares in the abovenamed Bank and I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Bank's Prospectus, dated the 7th day of September, 1906, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and after allotment to pay the balance of Rs. 90 per share as provided in the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares, and I agree to hold the said shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Bank.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full ....
Address ....
Occupation or profession ....
Date ....
Signature ....

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

From THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD., TUNSTALL, STAFFS.
To MINIMAX EXTINGUISHER CO., LTD., LONDON, E.C.

In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.

The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out.

Yours truly,
p. p. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD.
(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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2. For full particulars see Poster notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

POONA 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6ST OCTOBER, 1906.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st October, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER the 1st OCTOBER, 1906, the through MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE *via* HUBLI and HARIHAR will RUN as under :—

DOWN TRAINS. Read from Top. — UP TRAINS. Read from Bottom.

Fast Passenger.	Mail.	Stations.	Mail.	Fast Passenger.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
7 35	19 55	D. Poona......A.	6 15	21 30
22 10	9 20	A. Belgaum....D.	17 37	7 0
23 30	9 35	D. Do. ......A.	17 29	6 42
6 6	14 57	A. Hubli ......D.	12 50	0 5
6 25	15 7	D. Do. ......A.	12 40	23 40
10 37	19 7	A. Harihar....D.	8 38	19 8
10 52	19 15	D. Do ......A.	8 30	18 46
22 55	5 50	A. Bangalore...D	22 30	7 0
Mixed.				Passenger.
23 40	7 45	D. Do ......A.	17 15	5 40
6 40	13 25	A. Mysore....D	11 40	21 30
				Mixed.

For further alterations in the Timings of Trains over this Railway from 1st October, 1906, see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
DHARWAR, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

HORSES.

THE first shipment of WALER HORSES ex S.S. DUNERA is due to arrive about 30th instant when "MESSRS. R. SCOTT and Co," will have a large selection of all classes belonging to the well-known SHIPPERS, Mr. J. L. TULLOCH and J. GOVE, at their new stables, GILDER STREET, BYCULLA. PATRONS—Please note our address.

R. SCOTT AND CO.,
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THE WELL-KNOWN
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IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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TO-NIGHT

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
Farewell Visit of the Present

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Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29—Aladdin.
MONDAY, Oct. 1—The Orchid.
TUESDAY " 2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY " 3—San Toy.
THURSDAY, " 4—Florodora.
FRIDAY, " 5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY, " 6—The Toreador.
MONDAY, " 8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY, " 9—The Belle of New York
WEDNESDAY, " 10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission :—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

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BAD drinking water is unsafe simply because of the germs in it. And the most common and dangerous are the germs of Cholera.

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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
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J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
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Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOWDEN—September 7, at 1 Cleve Vilas, Hill Road, Dovercourt, Essex, wife of Fleet-Surg Walter Bowden, R N, D S O of a son.

BUSH—September 8, wife of Commander James Tobin Bush, R N of a son.

CHAPMAN—September 10, at Ivy Bank, Holgate, York, wife of Arthur Chapman, Hongkong Civil Service, of a son.

DYMOTT—September 7, at Dudley Villa, Saltash, wife of Fleet-Pay mr H N Dymott, of a son.

GIBBS—September 3, at Canmore, Westbourne Park Road, Bournemouth, Edith Ellen, wife of Col George Reynell Gibbs, of a son.

HUNTER—September 9, at Hall's Farm, Bramshill Common, wife of Capt George Hunter, of a son.

STANDEN—September 9, at Compton Lodge, Kearsney, wife of Major R H F Standen, Army Service Corps, of a son.

BUIST—September 10, at 24 Wilton Street, S W, wife of Col F B Buist, of a daughter.

PEDLEY—September 5, at Gibraltar, wife of Major O H Pedley, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLANDY—MARETT—September 4, at St Marks, Jersey, Claude Milberne, son of Richard R Blandy, to Juanita Christine, daughter of Col J R Marett, Indian Army.

COPELAND—KERR—September 5, at St Mary's Church, Croydon, John Copeland, Indian Forest Service, to May Winifred, daughter the late Col W F Kerr, the Buffs.

EVERSHED—ORR—September 4, at Cloughton, John Evershed, of Kenley, to Mary Ackworth, daughter of the late Major Andrew Orr, R A.

FOSTER—MACDONALD—September 6, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, Percy M'Leod Foster, son of the late Theophilus Forter, of Rochester, to Aileen, daughter of the late Lieut-Col Theodore Campbell Heihger Macdonald, Army Service Corps.

RAMWELL—STUART—Sept, 6 at St Mark's, Surbiton, James Ramwell, of Agra, India 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Gladys Irene daughter of Montague Stuart.

DEATHS.

CHALLEN—Sept 9, at Brockenhurst, Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey (lately of Muswell Hill, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Major George Caleb Challen.

COWPER—Sept 1, at Berrydown, near Chagford, Devon, Jane Cowper, wife of the late Capt C C Grant Cowper, 8th Regt. Bombay Native Inf.

THRING—Sept. 7 at Eldridges, Chertsey, Major William Powlett Thring, late Royal Art, son of the late Major-Gen. Thring, late Royal Art, aged 52.

WALSH—Sept 4, at Stillorgan, county Dublin, Major, Walter Patrick Hussy Walsh, late 17th Leicestershire Regt., and his Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Beira, South Africa, aged 40.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRACE—CUMMING—September 17, at St. George's, Madura, by the Right Rev. A. Acheson Williams, Bishop of Tinnevelly, William Henry Brace, of the S. I. Ry., to Mary Allan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cumming.

BIRTH.

WEARS-TAYLOR—September 26, at the General Hospital, Madras, Rhoda Wears, the dearly loved infant daughter of George Wears and Minnie May Taylor (and grand daughter of the late W. H. Moore, Esq., L. A. Press, Madras), aged 1 year and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m.; Sun sets, 5h. 51m.; High water, 9-26m., 9-32a.; Low water, 2-35m., 3-33a.

New East India Press Company, 3, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m., (B. T.)

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, distribution of prizes, Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, 5 p. m., (B. T.)

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches.

New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m.; Sun sets, 5h. 50m.; High water 10-7m., 10-19a, Low water, 3-26m., 4-9a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on the 29th instant, instead of on Friday the 28th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 p.m., the same day.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Society will be held on Monday the 1st October, at 6 p.m., (Standard Time), when a paper will be read on "The First Englishman in India and his works, especially his Christian Puran," by J. A. Saldanha, B. A., L. L. B.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Professor Heramba Chandra Maitra, M. A., Principal City, College, Calcutta, will deliver a special address to the students of Bombay on "Culture" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. (Standard Time). It is desired that students will not lose the opportunity of hearing Principal Maitra.

A LECTURE SERIES.—To-morrow evening at 5-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) Principal R. P. Paranjpe, M. A., of Poona, will deliver at the Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, a public lecture on "Early History of Mathematics" (popularly treated). This will be the first of a series of lectures to be delivered on successive Saturdays at the same place and time, under the auspicies of the Bombay Graduates' Association. The other lectures will be:—(2) Divan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai on "Our National problems, their interdependence;" (3) Mr. B. G. Tilak on "The bearing of the discovery of the ancient Chaldean literature on Hebrew and Vedic deities; (4) Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha on "Primary Education" and (5) Mr. C. V. Vaidya on "The ideal of a National University for India."

A DRUNKEN FATHER AND HIS CHILD—Yesterday at the Morgue Mr P Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Mahadhoo Pandoo, a Hindoo male child of about two years of age, living with his parents at Parbhadevi Road, Evidence showed that yesterday shortly after mid-day Pandoo, the father of the child, returned home drunk having taken advantage of the licence allowed during the Hindu holiday. He staggered about and asked of his wife for some food. Deceased, who was then in his mother's arms, was placed in those of his father. Pandoo, with deceased in his arms, walked about five paces, when he tripped on the raised threshold and fell on the floor. Deceased too fell on the threshold on his head. Deceased was picked up unconscious, and he died in the coursed of five minutes. The Surgeon to the Coroner certfied that the death was caused by the fracture of the skull. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A SALESMAN.—Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, James Carney appeared to answer the charge of cheating, preferred against him by E. H. Coutts in respect of five different sums of money. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused. The complaint was that the complainant was trading under the name and style of Messrs Coutts and Co. shipping and forwarding agents as also general agents. Coutts and Co. were also the Bombay agents of Messrs. Faulding and Co. The accused was engaged by the complainant to canvas for and sell goods of Messrs. Faulding and Co. It was also the part of accused's duty to recover the sale-proceeds and hand over the money to the complainant when he returned to office in the evening. Recently the complainant had found out that accused had failed during the last twelve months to credit to the Company, five sums of money recovered by him. The amount being: Rs. 2-13 recovered from D. Fernandez and Co., Rs. 31 paid by Kaikhosro Beheram; Rs. 34-8 by Bhika Kalian; and Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 4-6-0 recovered from other merchants. Some evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.—A general meeting of the Signalling Staff of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office was held in the Telegraph Reading Room on Tuesday the 25th instant, to consider the best means of approaching His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of the many disabilities and grievances from which the Staff has been suffering for a number of years. There was a large attendance. The Chairman, after explaining the object of the meeting, remarked that the position of the Signaller had become so pitiable that a full representation to the proper Quarter of the true facts of the case could no longer be delayed. He further observed that it was a general belief among the Telegraph Subordinates that submitting representations to Government was viewed with disfavour. This, he observed, was not the case provided in making such representations they abided by the rules laid down by Government. It was then resolved unanimously to submit a Memorial praying for the improvement of the position of the Signalling Staff in general, embracing the revision of the scale of pay, improvement of the conditions of progressive promotion and general prospects of the Signalling Staff, the reduction in service for full pension after 25 years and other matters connected with the well-being of the Staff. The meeting was then dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PRINTER'S errors occasionally alter the whole sense of a sentence, and one a few days ago made it appear that these men who were injured by the collapse of a wall were removed to the J. J. Hospital, "where one of them, a young Hindu girl died." This reminds us of a contemporary which in relating the incidents of the meeting of the King and the Kaiser said:

> "King Edward were a black frock coat, white Mounted Light Infantry, with steel helmet and long, dark green coat, and the ribbon of the Garter on his breast."

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SPORTING NEWS.

THE BALAKLAVA SPORTS.

Pleasant Gathering at Bolarum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

The 13th Hussars held their Balaklava Sports on their Polo ground last evening at Bolarum.

Although the weather was threatening there was a goodly attendance, the Hon'ble the British Resident being among the guests at the Officers' "At-Home" tent.

There were 12 events on the card. A large number entered for each event and much excitement prevailed from 3 to 6 p.m.

Sergeant Instructor Twyman made a splendid win in Sword vs. Sword, and Corporal Powell won the Heads and Posts event.

The Section Jumping (won by B. Squadron) was remarkably good as was also the Officers' Jumping for a cup, won by Lieutenant Knight.

The Single-Tent Pegging proved that the 13th will be formidable competitors in the forthcoming Assault-at-arms. Sergeant Twyman won the first prize in this also, having taken his peg on the side to win.

The Wrestling on Horseback (won by C. Squadron) was a fine display of grit and endurance, whilst the V. C. Race, was a display of sheer dare-devil horsemanship, rarely seen even at Cavalry sports. Sergeant Grahamslow won this very pluckily.

The day's programme concluded with tugs of war between squadrons.

The sports will be continued on Saturday. The 1st Manchesters' Band was in attendance during the evening.

POONA RACES.

Handicaps for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The following are the horses left in with their weights, after final scrachings, for to-morrow's meeting.

THE DECCAN PLATE HURDLE RACE:—Distance—one and three quarters miles. Thomond 12st. 5lbs; Corrie-Roy 11st 6lbs; Madeira 11st; Greenstone 10st 5lbs; The Moachim 9st 1lb; Nell Gwynne 9st.

THE GHORPURI PLATE:—Distance—six furlongs. Bay Middleton 10st 3lbs; Hermit 9st 5lbs; Oriental 8st 12lbs; Mint 8st 11lbs; Rose 8st; Scimitar 7st. 11lbs; Little Joker 7st 9lbs; Zurriff 7st 5lbs; Young Gazelle 7st; Napoleon 6st.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance—six furlongs. Killua 10st 3lbs; Killeevan 9st 3lbs; Dulcimer 9st 1lbs; Amyas 9st; Balaycuso 8st 6lbs, Presbyterian 8st; Gambara 8st; Adelaide 7st 10lbs; Nat Gould 7st 7lbs; Resident 7st; Jubilant 6st 9lbs; Flotsam 6st.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance one and half miles. Precious 10st 3lbs; Mooreed 9st 1lbs; Egypt 8st 10lbs; Skylark 8st 8lbs; Sandow 8st 7lbs; Hampstead 8st 1lb; Soheil 7st 12lbs; Ajax 7st 12lbs; Berlin 7st 9lbs; Young Kaisor 7st 7lbs; Bandit II 7st 5lbs; Panala II 7st 3lbs; King Cobweb 6st 12lbs; Moonib Pasha 6st 10lbs; Sweet William 6st.

H H AGAKHAN'S CUP.—Distance—One and a half miles. Mallard 9st 12lbs; Prince Lyon 9st 5lbs: Ballark 8st 12lbs; Testwood 8st 1lb; Apology 7st 13lbs; Sainte Marquise 7st 12lbs; Seclusion 7st 12lbs; Trenton 7st 10lbs; Samrock 7st 10lbs; Dirty Boy 7st 9lbs; Royalist 7st 8lbs; Lord Boyne 7st; Insurrection 6st 9lbs; Shotover 6st 7lbs.

THE IDAR PLATE.—Distance—six furlongs. Scimitar 9st 12lbs; Nowar 9st 1lb; Saddle 8st 3lbs; Canter 8st 2lbs; Ireland 8st 1lb; Mudlool 7st 13lbs; Retreat 7st 10lbs; Royal Red 7st 8lbs; Grey Falcon 7st 5lbs; Mariner 7st 1lb; Bourbon 6st 13lbs; Solicitor 6st 8lbs.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance—five furlongs. Bay Middleton 10st 4lbs; Tachreet 9st 10lbs; Hermit 9st 3lbs; False-Start 9st 1lb; Omar 8st 6lbs; William Rufus 7st 12lbs; Rose 7st 12lbs; Osborne 7st 10lbs; Sheik 7st 10lbs; Young Gazelle 7st 4lbs; Whiteface 7st.; Turn-of-luck 7st; Cardiff 6st.

TO-DAY'S SCRATCHINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The following are the horses struck out for Saturday's meeting:—

THE DECCAN PLATE:—Free Lance, Pactolus, Vienard, Last Post, White Leacher and Caroline.

THE AGAKHAN'S CUP:—Maddington, Cherson, Red Coral, Killeevan, Chassepot, Transvaal and Signorina.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE:—Ballark, Terence, Sacristan, Regio, Kambatta, Primerole, Tubal Cain, Baritone, Whymper, Harpist, Court Belle and Manlock.

THE TURF CLUB CUP: Hadhur, Stella, Robinhood, Manar, Myriad, Makhool, Laffy, Gallant, Sadic, Obara and Surhan.

THE KIRKEE PLATE:—Vedas—Late Jabandar, One Pie, Goldbelt, Burham, Retreat, Aphroff, Raby, Shanwar, Sir Lawerence, Highborn, Vasco, Jollyjoker, Don Juan, Durvan, Sunlight, Malik, Girijistan, and Magna Charta.

THE GHORPURI PLATE:—Sabig, One Pie, Nagashi, White Face, Grey Falcon, Ptarmigan, Darby, Yerbo, Grey Fox, Settler, and William Rufus.

THE PONY CHAMPIONSHIP INCIDENT.

Stewards' Decision.

An issue of the *Racing Calendar* of the W. I. T. C. gives the following decisions of the Stewards on the subject of the Key West incident as follows:—

"Enquiry into the running of "Key West" in the Pony Champion Chase, Poona Races, 4th Day, 19th September, 1905.

DECISION.

The Stewards having enquired into the running of "Key West" in the Pony Champion Chase on 19th September, 1906, decide that under Rule 153, Mr. Percy F. Fischer, the Owner and Rider of "Key West," is warned off the Poona and Bombay Courses and other places where the Westean India Turf Club Rules are in force.

Under Rule 54, the Pony "Key West" is perpetually disqualified for all Races."

Under the last para. of Rule 15 of the Western India Turf Club, the following persons are excluded from all places under the control of the Stewards of the Poona Races, 1906, viz:—Mr E. J. Lee. and Mr. Arthur O' Halloran.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club being aware of, and having carefully considered the circumstances under which Mr. E. J. Lee and Mr. Arthur O' Halloran are excluded from all places under the control of the Stewards of the Poona Races, 1906, direct that this ruling be extended to all places where Meetings are held under the Rules of the Western India Turf Club.

REFEREES AND THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I feel that I am writing in the cause of Sport when I express the view that Mr. Pett should be asked to referee on Saturday next, when the tie between the Royal Scots and East Lancs for the Rover's Cup has to be played off. I also feel, in expressing this view, that I am echoing the feelings of the Royal Scots who, good sportsmen as they are, would be more satisfied with the laurels they expect to win if the Referee is a personality, who is the subject of popular acclaim. I do not in the least mean to suggest, that Mr. Chatt does not himself fill that enviable position, but having regard to the remarks and jeers that emanated from the crowd this evening it would remove, in the event of the Royal Scots winning the much-coveted cup, any element of partisanship. This remark arises out of the incident of the first goal, placed by the East Lancs. This evening, a diversity of views having shewn themselves with regard to whether the whistle went before or after the goal was placed it must be admitted that the Bombay Public show a very keen interest in what has now become the most popular event in the first city in India, and I, like a good many others, feel that the win should be placed beyond all room for doubt and that no cause be left for captious criticism or cavilling in the result.—Yours &c.,

AN OLD FOOTBALLER.

Bombay, September 27.

[Several other correspondents make a similar suggestion which we commend to consideration of the Committee.—Ed. "*B.G.*"]

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

LOCAL DIVORCE SUIT.

Harbour vs. Harbour.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott further heard the suit brought by Rhoda Evelyn Harbour against her husband, Arthur Edwin Harbour, European engine driver, residing at Neemuch in the Gwalior State, in which the petitioner prayed for the dissolution of her marriage, for maintenance, and the custody of the child of her marriage. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Kanga, for the respondent, said his lordship by this time knew what the case was. The respondent denied all the allegations of cruelty. As to the petitioner's misconduct, the learned counsel proposed to call Mr. Foster, the respondent, and Mr. Carr a friend of the family. As to the property taken away by the petitioner, counsel said it consisted of the bicycle, gold ring and watch, and Rs. 50 although the petitioner said she took only Rs. 5 in cash.

Arthur Edwin Harbour, the respondent, examined by Mr. Kanga, said he was an engine driver in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and lived at Neemuch at the time of his marriage with the petitioner in October 1902. He lived in one block with his parents, separate rooms, but messed together. In January 1905, witness was transferred to Mhow. He denied all allegations of maltreatment made by the petitioner. He denied that he ever slapped her at a dance in Neemuch. He returned home with his wife about 3 a. m., and spoke to her about paying attentions to Lieutenant Wilson, of Nusseerabad, when she became contumacious, and he slapped her. She thereupon went out of the house, and in spite of entreaties by his mother, who was now in England, she did not come in. Witness never turned petitioner out of his house. He never turned the ayah out; she went of her own accord after the petitioner. It was false to say that he ever kicked his wife. Petitioner's mother gave petitioner some medicine at one time to bring on abortion. Petitioner herself once told witness that she was with child. A Parsee doctor was treating her. She told the doctor that she fell against the bed. It was false that he slapped his wife on the 9th April in the presence of friends, Beyond one slap which he admitted, witness denied all the allegations of cruelty and maltreatment alleged against him in the petition. He never misbehaved with Allarakhia or any other woman. On the 20th March 1906, Mr. Stanley Wells left Neemuch for Mhow on two days' leave. Petitioner went with him to pay her mother a visit. She did not go to consult a medical gentleman. On the 22nd March, Mr. Wells returned from Mhow to Neemuch. Petitioner used often to visit her mother at Mhow, and stayed generally about a fortnight. On this occasion she stayed only two days and wanted to return by the night train. Witness advised her by wire not to return by night train. In spite of his advice, however, she returned by that train. From 9th to 21st April, witness was on leave. On his return, he found his wife was not at home, She had gone to Mhow, He found several of his things gone—a bicycle, a watch, a bracelet, and cash, Witness sent letters and telegrams asking his wife to return, but there was no reply. He himself went to Mhow on two days' leave 26th and 27th April 1906, He stayed with petitioner's mother. Petitioner was also living there. He did not confess to petitioner or her mother that he had misbehaved with Allarakhia woman, He never made such a confession to either of them, Witness saw Mr. Wells at Mhow at that time. He had taken a month's leave from the 9th April 1906. Witness returned to Neemuch on the 28th April, After his return, his wife wrote to him several letters. On the 8th May 1906, witness went to Mhow on three days' leave. On the 9th May, there was a fancy dress ball at Mhow, to which he went with his wife. His wife was dressed as a shepherdess. Mr. Wells was also there, dressed as a shepherd. His wife danced for the most part with Mr. Wells. When witness was at Mhow on the 9th May last, he learned for the first time about the Wells' incident, On his asking her to return with him to Neemuch, she refused to do so. Witness then sent his wife a pleader's notice, and soon after filed a suit aganist her in the Neemuch Court for restitution of conjugal rights. Petitioner got the Neemuch suit stayed by filing the suit in Bombay. After witness received the summons in the present suit, he had a talk with Mr. Foster about petitioner's misconduct with Mr. Wells.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Binning, witness said his age was 26, his pay was Rs. 110; and he made on an average about Rs. 180 a month.

Do you swear that your wife has got up an entirely false case against you, supported by false witnesses?—Yes.

Can you suggest any reason for the witnesses giving false evidence against you?—No.

The only maltreatment of your wife which you admit was the slap after the dance?—Yes. May cousin, Thomas Harbour, told me about my wife's misconduct with Mr. Wells.

Before the 9th May you had no suspicion of your wife's chastity and virtue?—No. I did not know before that, that Wells had travelled in the same train with my wife. I did not see him at the Neemuch station when my wife arrived there. With the exception of the incident about the slap, I had always been on friendly terms with my wife. I do not know why my wife should have telegraphed to me that she was coming by the night train.

Is it not true that you sent your telegram first, and that this other telegram was in reply?—No, I swear it is not true.

Do you swear that when your wife returned to you, she did not bring with her medicine bottles from Major Roberts?—She did not.

And that you smashed the bottles?—I did not smash any bottles.

Do you swear you don't know why your wife went to Major Roberts?—I swear I don't know. While in Neemuch, I did know that my wife was taking patent medicine to procure abortion. She herself told me that she was pregnant. Her mother knew that, and a miscarriage was procured.

You were sitting beside your counsel when the petitioner and her mother were examined, and you did not ask him to put them a single question about this?—No. The watch my wife took away was mine, presented by me to her.

Is it true that until you received the summons in this case, you were not suspicious of your wife's misconduct?—Yes.

What led you to suspect her fidelity?—Because she accused me of misconduct in her petition, and also I got information from Inspector Foster. My mother told me that Foster had seen my wife and Wells together.

You went to Foster to find out something against your wife?—Yes. Mr. Wells is an old friend of myself and my wife, Mr. Foster told me the doors and windows of the carriage in which my wife was, were closed. He also said that the ayah had been sent out of the carriage, and that Mr. Wells was in my wife's carriage all night.

Did any one inform you that your wife had misbehaved with Wells?—No one in particular, Mr. Foster did not say that my wife misbehaved with Wells, or that he suspected she did. I believe that she did misbehave, Burns had given me information of my wife's misconduct, I am not in the habit of drinking.

Do you ever get intoxicated?—Yes.

Are you not very violent when you do?—No.

Now, about the dance at Neemuch, did you get jealous about Lieutenant Wilson?—Yes.

Who told you his name?—I don't remember just now. I have taken no steps to find out Lieutenant Wilson of Nusseerabed. After getting information from Foster, I asked Wells if it was true that he travelled with my wife. I never chased my wife and the ayah out of the room. She went out and refused to come in in spite of the entreaties of my mother. I don't know where she slept. I went off to bed. I swear I have never been unfaithful to my wife since I married her. I say on my oath that the evidence of the trolley-man, Lal Khan, is entirely untrue.

Have you anything on your conscience that your wife should forgive you for?—No. Up to that time, my wife had made no accusations against me. She had had quarrels with my mother. When I said in one of my letters "nothing should go wrong again," I meant to refer to the quarrels with my mother. On one occasion, I was drunk when I went to visit my wife and her mother. I abused my mother-in-law, and I took away the shepherdess's dress from the tailor in the bazar. I gave it to my wife the next day. I know Wells appeared at the dance as a shepherd, but I cannot swear whether there were other shepherds. I had an objection to my wife going to the dance in fancy dress. I taxed Wells with being a bloody liar because he went and told my wife that I had taxed him with misconduct with her.

In re-examination by Mr. Kanga, witness said when he wrote the letter Exhibit N., he did not know the circum stances under which his wife had travelled with Mr. Wells. On receiving the summons, witness saw Foster and after conversation with him, he concluded that his wife had misbehaved with Wells.

Mr. James W. Foster, examined by Mr. Kanga, said he was an Inspector of Police on the R. M. Railway, and knew the respondent for eight or nine years. He had not seen him quarrelling with any body. Witness knew Mrs. Harbour by sight only. On the 22nd March 1906, witness was at Indore, and on receiving a wire, travelled from Indore to Neemuch. He found a lady travelling in a second-class carriage. It was Mrs. Harbour. On going to a first-class compartment facing the second class, he saw some one bolt the door from inside. He saw Mr. Wells in the first-class compartment. He afterwards saw him in the same carriage with Mrs. Harbour. Mr. Wells had left most of his things in the first-class compartment. He got out at the Mandesour station at 8 o'clock the next morning, when witness remarked to him it was not right that, being a friend of Mr. Harbour, he should have travelled in the same carriage with Mrs. Harbour in the manner he did. Respondent came and spoke to witness at the Neemuch station, and he told him all he knew about the Indore incident. On the 23rd March, witness told his superior officer of what he had seen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he knew nothing of the family relations of the respondent and his wife. When Wells got into Mrs. Harbour's carriage, the ayah was not there.

Further enquiry was adjourned at this stage until to-day.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

"THE CINGALEE."

LAST night the Bandmann Company presented "The Cingalee" to a good house. It is the pretty story of love on a Ceylon tea plantation. Harry Vereker, a young Planter, has in his employ a Cingalee maiden named Nanoya, who is really the owner of the plantation, but who has entered in this capacity through the help of a Baboo Lawyer named Chambhudy Ram in order to escape a forced marriage in which she had been promised to a powerful Noble of Khandy named Boobhamba. Vereker and Nanoya fall in love and preparations are made for the wedding, when Boobhamba arrives in search of Nanoya and lays his case before the British Commissioner, Sir Peter Loftus, who has come for this purpose. Boobhamba charges Chambhudy Ram with stealing his wife and a valuable black pearl and the Court decides in Boobhamba's favour giving Chambhudy 24 hours to produce both. This Chambhudy is forced to do, so that Vereker is almost heart-broken at the loss of his inamorata.

Nanoya is taken away to Boobhamba's Palace, but Vereker does not mean to give her up without a struggle, so he gains admittance to the palace disguised as a Rickshaw Man and with the help of Chambhudy, and Lady Patricia Vane, Nanoya is allowed to go out for a ride. In the meantime Chambhudy, disguised as an Astronomer reads Boobhamba's fortune by the Stars and predicts a most horrible future for him if he marries Nanoya, with the result that this worthy person is so frightened, that he consents to give up Nanoya and all ends well. The part of Nanoya fell to Miss Doreen O'Connor, who was quite excellent. The gem of the evening was however Miss Georgie Corlass's rendering of "Egypt," and Mr. Ernest Attwell came in for an ovation for his "Pearl of Sweet Ceylon." It was certainly the best thing in vocalism that we have heard from him. The vociferous applause accorded him was somewhat of a compensation for the necessity cast upon him of coming on to the stage later on as a rickshaw-man, with a very smutty face well described by Boobhamba, the Kandy Chief, as "looking like a Jungley-walla." The Bandmann interpretation of "The Cingalee" was very successful.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE", SEPT. 29th 1856.]

What's in a Name!—In the report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, which we published yesterday, will be found as choice a piece of impertinence as we ever recollect to have emanated from such a body, Colonel Waugh, as we lately mentioned, has discovered a mountain higher than any yet measured in any part of the world. He, or his friend Major Thuillier, payed the Society the compliment of announcing his discovery to them at one of their meetings, and stating that as the mountain has no local name he proposed to give it that of Colonel Everest under whom the great trigonometrical survey of India was carried out. With this suitable and usual compliment the Council thought proper to interfere, and but for their brethren, who are not of this select body, would have written Colonel Waugh to substitute his own name for Colonel Everest's; at the same time observing that it would be better to retain the native name of this mountain. It is certainly better not to change established names, but when none exists or can be learned, it is surely the undoubted right of the discoverer, impose one, and long established custom selects those who have distinguished themselves in science to which an addition is thus made whether they were immediately concerned in the discovery, or lived two centuries or ten centuries earlier. But even if Colonel Waugh had gone a little out of the way, it was scarcely the province of the Asiatic Society to make him such a return for his compliment to themselves. They should have left the point to be settled by the learned of Europe.

PERSIA.

The despatch of an expedition to the Persian Gulf is manifestly intended to require of the Court of Teheran a full and ample apology for the insult offered to our Envoy, particulars of which appeared in the London *Times* shortly after the fall of Sebastopol. Always impressed with the necessity of securing the assistance of the Persian Government in the event of an advance upon India by France or Russia, we paid a subsidy of one hundred and fifty thousands pounds sterling to that Government annually during the war which terminated with the abdication of Napoleon. This subsidy was then withdrawn and our Government engaged to renew it in the event of a war with Russia. The alliance of the great military power of France and the facility afforded by a magnificent steam service offering to us the means of arresting by direct interference such an advance on the part of Russia, led to a modification of these terms on the representation of our Ambassador at Teheran, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the hostile feeling exhibited towards Mr. Murray during the investment of Sebastopol, the executives of the Government seizing every opportunity to render his position as disagreable as possible. In this they succeeded; his departure being forced under circumstances insulting to the consideration and dignity due to our Government from the Court of Teheran.

THREE men, including an English ex-cavalryman, have started from Spokane on a 3,000 mile ride to New York, right across the United States, almost from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic. A millionaire, ranch and mine owner of Montana named King has offered them £2,000 if they can cover the 3,000 miles in ninety days. The Englishman is William Tucker, who served for some years in the English cavalry, and afterwards went with Strathcona's Horse to South Africa. The ride originated in a joke. Reardon, one of the riders, saw Mr. King who said that he wanted to send a letter to Mr. McClellan, the Mayor of New York. Not hearing the destination of the letter, Reardon offered to take it, and King said laughingly that it would take him more than ninety days. Reardon said that he would do it in less, so the match was made.

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE IN BOMBAY.

In every newspaper in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens, or in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow townsmen. That is the backing that stands behind every bottle of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, sold in Bombay. Dr. Mahomed Yacoob Khan, U. M. D. Dispensary, 24 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, says:—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been prescribed by me in kidney complications and I find in them a prompt relief and cure to those suffering from complaints of this kind. In my opinion they may be safely used wherever required.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, are composed of purely vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted to the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and all diseases resulting therefrom, and may be taken by the most delicate person, with every confidence of their giving quick and permanent relief, without any after-ill effects.

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Pretty Wool and Chemile Fascinators: White, Pink, Sky, Red, Maize, Helio. Rs. 1-4, 2-0, 2-12 and 3-4 each.
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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1906.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S NORTHERN SCHEMES.

THE Bombay City Improvement Trust has been steadily acquiring properties in what may be styled the city proper during the last six years; and considering the difficulties with which they have had to contend, it must be conceded that they have achieved considerable success. Princess Street, which was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November last, affords ample proof of the benefits which arise from the acquisition and destruction of thoroughly insanitary areas: the great road from the foot of Cumballa Hill across the Gowalia tank and Gamdevi quarters to Chowpatty will be completed before long: while the chawls both in Nagpada and in the neighbourhood of Princess Street are a pledge that the proper housing of the working-classes is, as it should be the ultimate aim and object of the Trustees. During their operations up to date the Trust have dealt in the main with rich and educated householders, who have no hesitation in employing solicitors and architects at high rates of pay to conduct their claims before the lower executive Court of Acquisition and the higher Court of Appeal, and who also are sufficiently conversant with the details of valuation to make specious claims for considerably more than their property may be worth in the open market, in the hope of driving a good bargain with the Trust. In some cases, doubtless, householders have been underpaid for their properties, and have therefore had every justification for resorting to the Tribunal of Appeal—but in the majority of cases the compensation awarded has been approximately correct, and many of those who had claimed a much higher sum, have realized that the award was just and have accepted it without demur and without desire for further litigation. In other words, the class of claimants with whom the Trust have hitherto dealt,—excluding for a moment the ancient Koli community of Mandvi—, is a class which can safely be trusted to take care of itself during the course of acquisition-proceedings and which—while it justly demands fair and impartial treatment—does not expect or require the Trust to exceed the limit of its duties, as defined by its constitution or by the law, and to act in the paternal manner which forms the standard of Government's dealings with the untutored and penurious agriculturist.

But at this moment the Trust are embarking upon a long course of acquisition-proceedings, in which a very different set of people are interested as claimants. With the exception of a few bungalows, erected during the plague-scare by wealthy Native merchants of the city proper, there is nothing but rice-land and small plots of vegetable-garden from Matunga Station to the Sion Causeway. Here and there an ancient hamlet nestles among its palm-trees, like the Matunga Agarwada and the Sion Koliwada, inhabited by the descendants of the earliest colonists of this Island—but, save for these, the whole tract in the north of the island is devoted to the cultivation of rice, coarse grass, or vegetables during the months of the monsoon, by a people who have socially and intellectually progressed but little since the East India Company's Government confiscated the lands of the Jesuit confraternity and continued the ancestors of Bhandari, Agri or Koli in their tenancies. It is these rice-lands,—many of them the ancestral properties of these aboriginal families,—as well as these ancient village-sites, which the Improvement Trust are now about to take up in connection with their great schemes for the expansion of the urban area. It is these descendants of the aboriginal cultivators and fishermen of Bombay, dowered with an almost childish regard for their ancient villages and fields, with whom, as claimants, the Trust have now to deal. These people know nothing of land-valuation; they cannot afford to engage costly solicitors; all they realize is that the *sirkar* requires their land and their ancient settlements, and that they themselves have to go. A grave responsibility, in our opinion, rests both upon the Improvement Trust and upon the men who claim to represent these people during the course of acquisition-proceedings,—a responsibility of heavier import than that which attaches to the acquisition of the town-house of a wealthy Bhattia or Khoja. To take the case of their representatives first,—we have stated above that they are unable to employ solicitors to fight their battle before the Special Collector, but at the same time they are almost certainly bound to engage an Engineer or Surveyor to represent their claim, inasmuch as they are themselves debarred, by lack of education and want of special knowledge, from conducting their own cases. On such engineer or surveyor, whoever he may be, rests, in our opinion, a two-fold obligation, namely, the obligation not to unduly protract the cases with a view to reaping a large remuneration from the lightly-lined pockets of his clients; and secondly, the obligation not to overestimate the value of their respective properties and thereby raise false hopes which his clients are unable by lack of intellect and discrimination to combat in their own minds. For these Kolis and Bhandaris and Agris of the northern portion of the island are, in view of their social status, more fit to be treated as children than as educated citizens, and it is one of the hard and fast rules for parents and instructors of youth under every sky never to exaggerate matters or to mislead the childish intellect, but as far as is possible, to tell them the truth,—the plain, unvarnished truth. We can assuredly trust the Special Collector to award to each and every claimant a fair and equitable amount of compensation for his rice-land and his toddy-trees, but the danger is that, if the Engineer in charge of their claims follows the usual urban practice of claiming three times more than the property is worth and the award of the acquiring-officer contemplates the payment of a less amount, then these claimants will blame, not the mendacity of their engineer, but the rapacity of the Trust and Government, and the Engineer in question will by his ill-timed and exaggerated estimates have taken the first step towards shattering the bond of trust and good-faith which has subsisted from time immemorial between the lower and cultivating classes of Bombay Island and the British Government. It is no light offence to break the just faith and the trust of any man, particularly if he belong to the untutored communities which possess not the faculty of discrimination, and we strongly urge any one, who is engaged by these cultivators to conduct their claims for compensation, not to arouse hopes which he himself knows, from his experience and knowledge of land-values, can never be fulfilled by any just and impartial court.

On the Trust, on the other hand, rests the obligation to do all they can for the comfort and convenience of these ancient children of the soil, after formal eviction has taken place. Those villages have stood where they stand to-day, those rice-lands have been tilled year after year, since that far-off date when Humphrey Cooke signed the document, which gave Bombay to the British, in the "pretty well-seated but ill-fortified house" of Dona Ignez de Miranda, the lady of the Manor. It is no light matter for these Kolis or Agris to contemplate this sudden severance of their connection with the lands which they regard as theirs by prescriptive right and which their forefathers have tilled for generations untold. In all the large area, which the Trust proposes to acquire, cannot some portion be subsequently set aside for the habitation of those who now dwell in the insanitary *wadas* of Sion and Matunga? That their rice-lands must disappear in the course of urban expansion is a fact which they, to some extent, realize, and in which they quietly acquiesce, but they are very loath to relinquish the precincts of an Island which has been their home since the dim days of Raja Bimb, and would fain find some corner in which to rebuild, under any condition which the Trust may impose, those dwellings which are so shortly to disappear for ever. Certain it is that, unless the Trustees take a broad view of their responsibilities—and we believe they do—and unless they set apart some suitable area for these people to inhabit after their great northern schemes are completed, then these same hereditary tenants of the soil, tappers of the palm-trees and labourers in the salt-pans, will either be driven completely off the island or will be forced to fare southwards to the city, which has already, like Saturn, devoured so many of her own children. That some concession of this nature is not without the bounds of practicability or possibility, we feel convinced, and we strongly urge the consideration of such a scheme upon the responsible officials on behalf of a class which, largely inarticulate though it may be, preserves an abiding belief in the justice and kindliness of its rulers.

SILK-REELING IN BENGAL. A deputation was recently sent to Kashmir and Mysore with a view to conducting investigations with the object of improving the method of reeling silk in Bengal. Two Bengal reelers, with their native machines, accompanied the Deputation to learn the improved methods. The systems of reeling followed in Kashmir and on Messrs. Tata and Company's farm at Bangalore were thoroughly studied, and both the Bengal reelers were taught the two systems of reeling until they were able to produce the quantity and the quality turned out by the best local operatives. The reeling was then conducted on the Bengal system with the same cocoons, and as much as possible under similar conditions. But at Bangalore steam connection was secured. With steam, which is employed in the filatures in Bengal, both in those under European and in those under native management, cleaner and more elastic silk is produced. But in most native reeling establishments steam is not employed, but a *chula* is placed under each basin. To find out the quality and quantity turned out by the best Bengal system and the Kashmir and Mysore system respectively, experiments were conducted both in Kashmir and Mysore, which left no doubt as to the result. The experiments were conducted with old cocoons and with new cocoons, with poor cocoons and with good cocoons, and with *gajla* cocoons (*i. e.*, cocoons spun in the rainy weather in the case of Mysore), and the result was always the same, *viz.*, that with the best method of reeling in vogue in Bengal, silk was obtained as good in quality and quantity as was turned out by the Kashmir machines, and about three times greater in quantity than, and equal in quality to, what the Japanese machine, as introduced in Bangalore, produced. Reeling experiments with tusser cocoons were made owing to the fact that a report had been received from Bangalore that the Japanese machine was particularly effective with tusser cocoons, and that 500 cocoons could be reeled by a single person in one day with this machine. As a matter of fact, it was ascertained that only 95 cocoons could be reeled in 5½ hours by one person with the help of another, who found the ends of the cocoons while his companion was reeling. This is not such a good result as that attained by the native spinner in the Central Provinces or in Bengal, where from 50 to 100 cocoons are reeled and twisted in the same process by a single person; while in European filatures as many as 250 cocoons are reeled per diem by each spinner.

STONE-CARVING IN INDIA. IF there is one branch of skilled labour in which the native excels more than another it is in stone-carving. Most Anglo-Indians have at some time in their career in this country paused to marvel at the delicate work which, with the simplest tools, the untutored Mahommedan workman can produce upon a rugged block of stone. There are many very clever carvers in this Presidency, but the real home of the art in India is Orissa. The most beautiful work in the way of decorative carving that the mind of man can conceive is daily produced by skilled workmen, who are well paid at three and a half rupees per week. Yet the art is in a declining state, which all lovers of the beautiful will regret. In a little monograph on stone-carving in India Mr. Havell, the Principal of the Government School of Art at Calcutta, gives the reason for this, and points the moral for its rectification. Mr. Havell ascribes it to (1) "The exclusive use of European styles in public buildings, so that there is no longer any employment for the hereditary native builders, unless they become mere copyists of the regulation designs. It follows from this that there is no employment for native stone-carvers in public buildings, except when they are converted from good artists into indifferent mechanics. (2) The neglect of the study of Indian architecture in Indian Colleges of Engineering. The graduates of these Colleges are largely employed in designing houses and palaces for Indian gentlemen of wealth and position. They naturally follow the styles of which they know most and which they see followed in public buildings, with the same disastrous results to Indian art." Mr. Havell suggests that in the new galleries which are shortly to be erected for the combined collections of the Calcutta Government Art Gallery, and the Art Section of the Indian Museum, two of the inside doorways should be carved by the best men obtainable from Orissa. For that purpose he proposes that a fixed sum, say Rs. 3,000 should be set apart from the grant for purchases of works of Art in the coming year. The Art Gallery would then possess good examples of modern native stone-carving which might be the means of diverting some at least of the large sums which are spent in Calcutta on inferior sculpture and architecture towards the preservation of the splendid Art of Orissa.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN MANCHURIA. THERE was a general impression that part of the trade which has, hitherto, been centred at Newchwang, would be directed to Vladivostock, but according to the American Consul at the former place the diversion has been far greater than was ever contemplated. Failures of native bankers brought about a depression of trade in April and May and the trade of the present year is comparing very badly with that of last year. With the opening of the port of Newchwang for 1906, after being ice-bound for three months, there was a sluggish tendency in business and it was found that shipments made to the interior did not reach the consumer promptly. The passage of goods between the outposts of the Japanese and Russian zones of military occupation was very unsatisfactory and was accomplished only at great risk from robbers and very heavy expense in transport. The stocks in the interior, therefore, were depleted and the temporary relief to the conjected commercial condition at Newchwang was followed by an abnormal state in the inland districts. About £512,000 were practically withdrawn from the local markets by being tied up in goods sent into the interior and, money growing tight, Shanghai returned drafts for large accounts. And then it was found that the export trade was becoming even more unsatisfactory than the import. In the matter of railway rates, both in Northern Manchuria, under Russian management, and in Southern Manchuria, under Japanese control, interested merchants allege discriminations that are highly inconsistent with the spirit of the law, as usually applied to common carriers. The system was disarranged during the war and risings since the Chino-Japanese war and has continued so for ten years so that a certain amount of uncertainty exists in business transactions, an uncertainty which is having a very bad effect on local trade and giving an impetus to the competitors at Dalny and Vladivostock.

THE conditions under which licenses to reside in the Nicobar Settlement are granted are published in the *Gazette*.

ON his way back from Kashmir the Viceroy will shoot near Aliabad and Kahuta on the 12th and 13th of November.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Stuart Beatson, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops begins his Autumn tour in the middle of October.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s., Armand Behic left Marseilles for Bombay on the 26th instant, and she is expected here on the 11th October.

THE death is reported of 2nd Lieutenant O. R. A Treadwell of the Unattached List for Indian Army at Dalhousi on the 26th September from enteric fever.

THE War Office is asking for Regular Infantry Non-commissioned Officers possessing School of Musketry certificates who are willing to take service with the West African Regiment, or West African Frontier Force.

PRINCE George Stourdze, a well-known sportsman, will arrive in Rangoon by the "Warwickshire" on the 29th instant. He intends to remain in Burma during the cold weather and will be the guest of Captain V. Percy Smith, Burma Military Police.

THE Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on the 4th of October, and visits Darjeeling. He returns to Calcutta on the 9th, and leaves again on the 19th of October for Sylhet, Shillong and Soontalpur, returning to Calcutta on the 6th of November.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hewett reached Bombay yesterday morning and took over charge of the Commerce and Industry Department by telegraph from Sir Lewis Tupper who has been placed on Special Duty with the Telegraph Committee.

GENERAL SIR A. HUNTER, K.C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by Captain T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Aden on the 23rd September, on return from leave, and resumed Command of the Western Command with effect from that date.

BY the arrival of the mail steamer Arabia, in Bombay yesterday the incoming passenger season opened. The Arabia brought about three hundred and fifty passengers and among them were:—The Hon. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I.C.I.E., Lieut-Governor-designate of the United Provinces; Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Nowshera Brigade; General F. A. Bowles, Hon. Mr. R. Greevan, Hon. C. S. Grosvenor, and Lieut. the Earl of Rrockvanage.

MR. ROSE, the Magistrate at Tower Bridge, has no liking for slang. A witness in his court said that "some one gave the defendant the wheeze." "What is a wheeze?" Mr. Rose asked, coldly. "Why, the tip." Mr. Rose (very stiffly:) "Don't you know enough English to express yourself in English instead of speaking a language which I do not understand? What is a 'tip'?" The crestfallen witness explained he had meant to state that some one told the defendant he was being watched.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

THERE is still a certain amount of anxiety on both sides of the Channel to know what attitude the Catholics of England will take *vis-a-vis* the quarrel now raging between the French Government and the Vatican. It is only natural that the English Catholics should take the side of the French Catholics, but in the interests of the *entente* it is to be hoped that they will not allow their feeling to override their patriotism, and, in ordinary circumstances, the King has no more loyal subjects than the Catholics of England. After all the dispute is one of a domestic character, and not at any rate in its present phase such as to justify the interference of strangers. Even before there was a Republic, France had trouble with the Vatican—I am not saying which side was right—and M. Combes, ex-priest and ex-premier, has not been slow to point this out. Indeed he maintains that what he calls resistance to the "encroachments of the Papacy" has at all times been a traditional element in the national policy of France. Apart from this, the Cabinet of M. Bourgeois seems sincere in the asseverations it continues to make that while it is determined to adhere to the Separation Law the idea of active persecution is altogether foreign from its intentions. Perhaps these assurances may cause the English Catholics to pause before taking any rash step, particularly in view of the fact that the Pope's Encyclical does not exclude the possibility of a compromise. In France just now there are few who believe in a compromise, but, as the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, reminds us, the leading journal of Italy thinks otherwise and it understands Papal Encyclicals better than we do. Many will think that Father Bernard Vaughan has not set his fellow Catholics altogether a good example. Father Vaughan is the worthy West End priest whose sensational sermons to his fashionable congregation on the sins of the Smart Set has provided the more popular papers with so much readable "copy." He preached at Farm Street on Sunday from the text "Ye cannot serve God and mammon" the application of which to the Pope's defiance of the French Government can be easily realised. The Press has been very kind to Father Vaughan in giving him a splendid advertisement, but that did not prevent him from making a fierce attack on the Fourth Estate: "To judge by the Press generally, both at home and abroad, the world was simply furious with the Pope for not attempting what his Divine Master had warned them all was an utter impossibility—namely, "to serve God and mammon." *The Times* in England and the *Temps* in France made lamentable exhibitions of themselves when they spoke of the august person of the Pope. He always respected what *The Times* had to say about affairs mundane, but he always suspected what it had to say about matters religious, and he never believed a word that it said about the Vicar of Christ. There were certain journals that could not understand the Pope's policy, and others that would not, and some that did understand, but would not approve. Why should they? Nay, how could they? Had not the Master said, "No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or he will sustain the one, and despise the other?" The Press at best was the highest experience of the world, and it used its pen to write for the world; and as it held its hand on the pulse of the world, it expressed in its leading articles the mind of the world. If anything was certain, it was that the world no more liked the Pope than the Pope loved the world. "If the world hate you ye know that it hated Me before it hated, you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." I confess I have seen no signs, on the part, at any rate, of the English Press, of hatred of the Pope. So far from hating him the Press has always taken a most friendly interest in him, partly owing to his universally admitted piety and to his humble beginnings. But it is idle to shut one's eyes to the fact that His Holiness has yet to prove that he possesses the statesmanlike qualities with which his immediate predecessor was so richly endowed. After Father Vaughan's diatribes against the Press, he went on to deplore the fact that all Christians in England do not see what is the aim of "the anti-Christian Government in France." "Its object," I quote from the newspaper report, "was to de-Christianise the whole country. 'Il faut en finir avec l'idee Chretienne' It was a terrible spectacle that was presented by France to-day to the eyes of Europe. People laughed at him for reminding them of the warnings that the Master had lately sent to the world through the voice of His thunders, in the flash of His lightnings, in the ravages of fire, in the shocks of earthquakes, and in the cries of stricken humanity. Perhaps, if these warnings were made so little of, the Divine Master might presently begin to assert His rights by the scourge of war. France had a past lesson to remember. So had England. If the *entente cordiale* was going to proclaim that France and England could get on very well without God, God might possibly arise in His strength and show both countries, through the instrumentality of some other agency, that He could very well do without them." In conclusion the Rev. Gentleman said that "when perhaps both France and England might be found no more on the map of Europe, Rome would still be in the vigour of the freshness and the beauty of her perennial youth." Whether or not the Kaiser exercised his influence to procure the election of a German, there is no doubt that that astute monarch is turning the present situation to the profit of Germany; unless the exceptional honour conferred on the Catholic prelate of Silesia during the past week. Cardinal Kopp has been useful to the Kaiser and receives the much-coveted Order of the Black Eagle. Apropos of this and other manifestations of the Kaiser's policy, such, for instance, his characteristic speeches at Breslau the *Times* observes:—"Other countries can watch the workings of such a policy with genuine and tolerant interest so long as it is not employed aggressively against them. When, however, Father Bernard Vaughan takes occasion to remind us that a divine instrument of this kind might, in certain circumstances, be fittingly employed to dissolve the *entente* between ourselves and France, we must protest against the intrusion of an outworn theological idea into politics." Father Vaughan calls this so far as he is concerned "especially unfair" seeing he had done his best from the first to promote the *entente cordiale*. Well we are all liable to be misunderstood.

THE "TIMES" AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The unrest among the Mohammedans is the subject of this week's article in the "Times" on Indian-Affairs. In a tone very friendly to the discontended Mussalmans the writer clearly explains for the benefit of the public at home why our Mohammedan fellow-subjects are coming to the conclusion that "it pays to agitate and that those who, out of loyalty to the British *Raj*, hold aloof from unsettling movements against the powers-that-be, are ignored or neglected. He enlarges on the steadfastness with which for nearly twenty years the Indian Moslems have adhered to the advice given them by that sagacious and clear-sighted man, the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to abstain from political agitation and on the causes which are now compelling them to reconsider their position. He proceeds:—

> "The *Bombay Gazette*, in a leader on July 21 pointed out that in the matter of honours and decorations the Mahomedan community has been left out in the cold; the number of cases in which Mahomedans have been passed over and members of other communities promoted to honour—of which the Bombay paper prints a list—cannot be pleasing reading to the Mahomedans; and the feeling that they have been unjustly treated is not assuaged by the plea, on behalf of Government, that the Mahomedans have fewer men of distinction in their ranks than other communities; the Mahomedans retort that that is because the road to distinction in modern India lies in the vilification of Government. The *Bombay Gazette* concludes:—"It is the hope of reward which sweetens labour; but, if reward is bestowed upon agitators only, what wonder if the Mahomedans say, 'Let us join the ranks of the agitators and share in their reward,' with the result that at the present moment there are thousands of Mahomedans who have joined the Congress, men who, ten or twelve years ago, would not have thought of doing so?"

The well informed contributor of the leading Journal suggests that the last sentence of the quotation from your article is perhaps rather an intelligent forecast of the future than a transcript of historical facts; but he admits that it is an undesirably accurate picture of the present tendency. The fact that your article was written before Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation was known and that the Mohammedan perturbation has been increased by that unfortunate event is not lost sight of. The feeling he describes is not, he says, confined to Bengal. "The leaders of social and educational reform in Upper India complain that the people are incensed against them for having diverted the energies of the community from politics; one of them writes in a private letter:—"Very great changes are now taking place in the opinions of Mussulmans owing to Mr. John Morley's speech and the success of Mr. Gokhale; and the Mussulmans are very grieved and angry at the acceptance of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation and are extremely vexed with us because we do nothing for the Mussulmans. . . . You will see," the writer goes on to say, "that in a short while both the educated and ordinary Mussulmans will either join the Congress or will set up a second agitation of their own."

The article has attracted a great deal of attention and is very opportune. People knowing very little about Indian affairs—the great mass of the nation unfortunately—were puzzled to understand the real meaning of the bare announcement of the approaching Mohammedan deputation. Its true inwardness has now been placed before them and if the *Times* be correct in saying that Mohammedan friends merely require a guarantee that loyalty shall not be a disadvantage in the competition of rival communities no small proportion of the British nation will hope that their interview with Lord Minto will not be in vain.

THE BENGALI MALCONTENTS.

While Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt is still trying to explain away the reported coronation of Surendra Nath Bannerji, as King of Bengal and has drawn an interesting letter on the subject from Sir Gorge Birdwood, a controversy has arisen respecting the meaning of the now famous cry *Bande Mataram*. In Monday's papers there appeared a Reuter telegram from Calcutta reproducing from the newspaper *Bande Mataram* a very frank statement as to the ultimate aims of Bannerji's friends. In the *Times* the telegram is followed by this editorial comment:—

> The name of this native paper is the well-known watchword adopted by the promoters of the Swadeshi and anti-Partition movement in Bengal. *Bande Mataram* means, 'Hail to thee, mother,' and though, for the benefit of the British and of the week-kneed Bengali brethren, it is explained to be only a poetic invocation of Bengal as the 'mother' of her people, there is good reason to believe that it is in reality a revival of the war cry used by the Sanyasi bands who in the early days of Warren Hastings devastated North-Eastern Bengal and, on one occasion, cut up a British detachment sent out against them, and that the 'mother' whom it invokes is Kali, the Great Goddess who symbolizes the terrible forces of destruction and death. It may be noted in this connexion that many of the great public meetings in support of the Swadeshi movement and against the partition of Bengal have been held in the great temple of Kali, at Kalighat, whence Calcutta derives its modern name."

The most iminent of modern Indian philologists Dr. G. A. Grierson, suggests that the *Times* might have put the matter much more strongly. In the course of his reading, and, as he says, it has been fully extensive, Dr. Grierson has never come across the word *Mataram* (or its cognates) employed in the sense of mother-country. Indeed he makes bold to say that the idea of mother country is a mere importation from England. "To say that *bande mataram*, a perfectly well-known and familiar phrase, refers to the country of Bengal is equivalent to saying that the hymn commencing 'Eternal Father' is a patriotic song in honour of the fatherland. Sir Henry Cotton, of course dissents and in proof of his contention that the invocation is harmless quotes the late Mr. Lee's translation of the poem written by Babu Bankem Chandra Chatterjee under the heading *Bande Mataram*.

My Mother-land, I Sing.
Her splendid streams, her glorious trees,
The zephyr from the far-off Vindhyan heights,
Her fields of waving corn,
The rapt'rous radiance of her moonlit nights,
The trees in flower that flame afar,
The smiling days that sweetly vocal are,
The happy, blessed Mother-land,
Her will by seventy million throats extolled,
Her power twice seventy million arms uphold,
Her strength let no man scorn,
Thou art my head, thou art my heart,
My life and soul art thou,
My soul, my worship, and my art
Before thy feet I bow.
As Durga, scourge of all thy foes,
As Lachmi, bowered in the flower
That in the water grows,
As Bani, wisdom, power,
The sources of all our might.
Our every temple doth they form enfold
Unequalled, tender, happy, pure.
Of splendid streams, of glorious trees,
My Mother-land I sing,
The stainless charms that e'er endure,
And verdant banks and wholesome breeze,
That with her praises ring,

The *Times* reminds Sir Henry Cotton that Durga is merely another name for Kali and that he quotes a paraphrase of the poem and not the translation which in the passage in question runs: " "Thou art the Goddess Durga bearing ten weapons." The poem itself occurs in the novel "Ananda Math," and is put into the mouth of Bhabananda, Sanyasi leader, as a song of triumph just after they had cut up a detachment of British troops who were conveying treasure to Calcutta. The *Times* however admits that the Babu wrote the novel with a very different object from that which apparently actuates some of his excitable and degenerate countrymen. So much for *Bande Mataram*.

There is in yesterday's *Times* a pungent letter headed "some sidelights on the Political Agitation in Bengal" which is signed X and is printed in the type reserved for the communications of important persons:—

> "Indian politicians and their allies in this country have, says "X" made it their cue to represent the present unrest in India as due mainly to the want of generous sympathy shown by Anglo-Indian administrators for the lofty aims and aspirations of that large class of highly educated natives who, it is contended, have assimilated the intellectual and moral standards of our own civilisation. The sentiments and habits of that class are presumably reflected in their Press, which is conducted and controlled by their leaders. It may therefore interest you, Sir, to see the enclosed samples of the journalistic literature they provide for their educated fellow-countrymen. I would invite your attention to the generosity and sympathy displayed in the leading article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which gloats over Lady Curzon's death as a direct manifestation of Divine vengeance for the partition of Bengal, and, in regard to morality, I would still more particularly invite your attention to the advertisement pages of the *Bengali*, largely filled with advertisements of quack medicines, chiefly for a certain class of disease and forms of debility, which would be rigorously excluded from the columns of any decent English newspapers."

Another curious phase of the matter is dwelt upon by Mr. Alfred H. Haggard whose letter in this morning's *Times* seems to require an explanation from the management of the paper to which he alludes but does not specifically name. In regard to the character of some of the advertisements they publish there are other Indian native publications besides those whom "X" castigates which are open to animadversion. For example, I have before me now an Indian monthly publication not published in Bengal, which contains advertisements that no "decent English newspaper" would admit. Perhaps the explanation is that what one race regards as improper is not always regarded in the same light by another race. Still serious and respectable papers printed in English should conform to approved English standards. *Verbum sap.* Before I leave this subject let me invite the attention, of all who are interested, to the reply which Mr. Samuel-Smith has made in to-day's *Times* to the outpourings of the discredited Mr. Hyndman who 25 years ago predicted the early insolvency of India. In regard to Indian politics Mr. Smith has always been more or less, more rather than less, with the demands of the Congress party, but he is constrained to describe Mr. Hyndman's statements as exaggerated. With regard to the "drain of India" theory which he borrowed from Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, Mr. Smith puts the case thus:—

> "He treats the difference between Indian exports and imports as a dead loss to that country of somewhere between 30 and 40 millions a year. One [illegible] supposes from his statement that India compulsorily pays a tribute to this country annually of that amount. The fact is India does not pay a tribute of one penny, any more than the United States does, whose excess of exports over imports has averaged about 100 millions sterling for several years. The United States is probably the most flourishing country in the whole world; but, according to this theory of a "drain," she ought to be amongst the poorest. So should the Australian colonies, who export annually a large excess over their imports. So should several other of the most thriving countries—for example, the Argentine, Chile, Brazil, etc., and to a less extent Canada, which all export much more than they import."

Space prevents my quoting one or two other telling passages in a letter which is not likely to be

(Concluded on page 6.)

ESTIVITIES AT ABERDEEN.

VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

New University Buildings Opened.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The King and Queen had a most enthusiastic ception at Aberdeen to-day.

Enormous crowds witnessed the procession along e decorated streets to the University.

Five thousand filled the quadrangle where King dward performed the opening ceremony of the new ildings.

INDIA AWAKENING.

View of a Japanese.

WAITING THE HELP OF THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Tokio ys that the *Japan Times* publishes a letter signed Faoji Amin declaring that India has awakened d is endeavouring to regain her freedom, and aits the help of an Oriental nation which is eady successful in civilisation.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Decision as to Naval Armament.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

r. Deakin, the Commonwealth Premier, outng the Government's defence proposals in the stralian Parliament, announced that it has been ded to obtain four torpedoers and eight coastal royers in the first three years, and eight coastal four ocean destroyers in the second three years. intended to obtain the pattern vessels from t Britain and build the others in Australia.

XTRAORDINARY BRAVERY.

allant Defence in Central Africa.

SIX CONQUER FIVE HUNDRED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Daily News despatch from Lake T'chad gives ccount of extraordinary bravery displayed six British native soldiers commanded by ative corporal, who resisted the prolonged determined attacks of 500 Tuaregs and finally e them off with heavy loss.

HE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Plot to Release Prisoners.

ENERAL STOESSEL'S TRIAL STOPPED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28

he Prison Administration at St. Petersburg has ed a confidential circular to the Governors ich states that a new and strong terrorist orgaation has been formed with the object of releas political prisoners by besieging the prisons.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

General Stoessel has been compulsorily retired further proceedings in connection with the render of Port Arthur have been quashed.

FLOODS IN THE COTTON STATES.

Extensive Damage Reported.

WRECKAGE OF SHIPS AND WHARVES

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Heavy storms have flooded a wide area in Louiana and other Southern States. This is disquietg to the cotton circles, but it is believed the amage is not serious.

LATER.

Latest news of the storms in America state that tensive damage has been done to the cotton and at Alabama has suffered severely.

The waterfront at Pensacola is strewn with reckage of ships and wharves. The losses in ensacola vicinity alone exceed two million ollars.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK STATE.

Democratic Candidate Chosen.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Mr. Hearst, the newspaper specialist magnate, as been nominated Democratic Candidate for the Governorship of New York State.

A HAUL IN DEATH DUTIES.

Millionaries Pay £1,500,000.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Seven millionaire estates, in the last five months, ave produced 1½ million in death-duties, which s a record.

THE CARDIFF DOCKS AND RAILWAYS.

The Marquis of Bute's Offer.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Marquis of Bute has offered the Cardiff Corporation the option of purchase of his interest in the Cardiff docks and railways the capital of which is seven millions.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Opening of the South African Tour.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The South African Rugby Team in their first match have beaten the East Midlands by 37 points to nil.

THE "CALEDONIA" REFLOATED.

Fears of a Block in the Canal Removed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The steamer "Caledonia" has been refloated and proceeded to Malta.

THE DRAIN ON LONDON GOLD.

Pressure on American Banks.

TO BE RELIEVED FROM STATE TREASURY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

It is announced at Washington that the Treasury will deposit twenty-six million dollars with the Banks in various cities, returnable when the pressure of the money market is over. This is expected to relieve the drain on London Gold.

DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

Rioters Arrested.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

A number of those who took part in the riots on the occasion of the departure of Prince George from Crete have been arrested. The ringleaders have fled or are in hiding.

Two hundred and forty French troops from Marseilles, and 292 Italians from Messowa have arrived at Canea and reinforcements have been sent to the disturbed districts.

THE PUBLIC LOANS ACT.

Extension to Bangalore Municipality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 29.

At a meeting of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipal Commissioners the question of extending to local authorities the Loans Act II of 1879, to enable the Commissioners to borrow money for the purpose of completing the drainage and other important Municipal works came on for discussion. Mr. O'Shaughnessy objected to the Commissioners being empowered to borrow money and to involve the Municipality in heavy debt, and referred to the sad plight of the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Municipalities which had borrowed large sums of money and which they could not ever repay; to which one Commissioner remarked that no Municipality could manage without barrowing heavily, and that Bombay was justly proud that her municipal debt amounted to three crores, which showed the flourishing condition of that Municipality and the soundness of her credit.

Much discussion followed, the Commissioners eventually passing a proposal by 9 votes to 2 that the Loans Act should be extended to the local authorities of the Civil and Military Station.

When this Act is applied the Commissioners propose to borrow three lakhs of rupees on debentures to complete the very necessary new drainage scheme for the Station.

COCAINE SMUGGLING AT TUTICORIN.

Accused Fined and Property Confiscated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

A case of illicit possession and smuggling of cocaine was detected recently by Mr. W. Mervyn Smith, Superintendent of Sea Customs at Tuticorin, while watching the landing of passengers.

One morning Mr. Smith noticed a man passing what looked like dirty pillow to a fellow passenger who was standing outside the pier. Suspicions being aroused Mr. Smith seized the bag and on examination found two pounds of Cocaine concealed in it. The culprit, a wealthy Mahomedan merchant of Delhi was forthwith prosecuted before Mr. D. G. Waller, I.C.S., the Subdivisional Magistrate, for being found in possession of cocaine without a license.

After an elaborate trial Mr. Waller convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 500 and directed the cocaine to be confiscated.

THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Council Committee under Sir Arundel-Arundel is now pushing on with their deliberations and their report will be ready early next month.

There is reason to believe that the question is being dealt with in a sympathetic spirit.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

30,000 Troops to Take Part in the March Past.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

The functions at Agra in honor of the Amir of Kabul will probably cover some five or six days, but the details regarding the Durbar and Military parade have yet to be worked out.

Encampments will be on a large scale and some 30,000 troops are likely to be present for the March past" at the conclusion of the manœuvres.

THE QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE.

Nearly Ready for Occupation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Staff College buildings at Quetta are expected to be ready for occupation by next summer. April and May will, therefore, probably be chosen for the vacation so that the move from Deolali may be more easily carried out. In this case the classes will assemble at Quetta on the 1st of June.

BREACH OF BUNDS IN SIND.

Loss Estimated at over a Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 28.

Enormous damage has been done in the Guni *taluka* by floods caused by the breach in the Budka Rock Bund.

The offical estimate of damage, up to the present time, is one lakh, and the loss of revenue on account of breaches in the Langhar *taluka* in the Thar and Parkar Districts, is estimated at Rs. 20,800.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Introduction of the Insolvency Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

THERE was a Legislative Council Meeting to-day under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy at 11 a.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Richards moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Insolvency in British India as administered by the courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency towns, the town of Rangoon and the scheduled districts. He said:—

My Lord.—In making this motion I do not propose to explain the provisions of the Bill in any detail because it is founded on, and is indeed for the most part, a mere reproduction of the Chapter on Insolvency in the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, which has for some time past been before this Council. From that Chapter, the present Bill, or the greater part of it, has been passed by a Select Committee of this Council and has been generally accepted by the local Governments, High Courts and other authorities to whom it was circulated.

The necessity for some amendment of the law is admitted, and no objection has been taken to the general form of the amendment adopted in the Bill. The Law of Insolvency in Presidency towns and in Rangoon differs from that in force in the rest of British India. In the former, it is governed by Imperial Statute and the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848; in the letter by the Code of Civil Procedure.

The present Bill does not affect the Act of 1848, nor does it affect the insolvency proceedings in towns to which that Act applies. It takes the place of a Chapter on Insolvency in the Code and relates only to the part of British India to which the Act does not apply.

THE OLD PROVISIONS.

The provisions of the Insolvency Chapter of the present Code originated in the Code of 1859 and were somewhat extended in the Code of 1877 and by amending the Act of 1879; but since 1879 they have not been changed, and the Chapter still remains as it was described by the late Lord Hobhouse as "a germ, and nothing more than a germ of an Insolvency Law." Since then conditions have progressed and there can be no doubt that the time has arrived when a more complete law is needed both for the purpose of relieving honest but unfortunate debtors and for the purpose of securing the rights of creditors. This is especially the case in large centres of trade in the mufassal, and it is to be remembered that there are more than a score of towns in the mufassal with population of over a hundred thousand, and in more backward parts of the country there is perhaps little need of any law of insolvency at all at present time. But the Bill is drawn to apply only to areas within the jurisdiction of such Courts as the local Governments may notify. It need not, therefore, be applied to these parts. Speaking generally, the main defects in the present law are that its application is too limited in scope and that it does not afford adequate relief to honest debtors, and on the other hand that it does not sufficiently secure the rights of creditors. As to the first of these matters, the Insolvency Chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure can be made use of only by debtors who have been arrested or imprisoned in the execution of a decree for money or against whose property an order of attachment has been passed in execution of such a decree, and it can be put in force only by creditors who have obtained a decree for the payment of money. It is limited, therefore, to cases in which legal proceedings have been instituted and judgment obtained.

THE NEW BILL.

The Bill removes this restriction by declaring that an Insolvency petition may be presented by any creditor or by any debter if the debtor has committed an Act of insolvency; and an Act of insolvency is defined in the Bill—following the English legislation and to some extent the law of the Presidency towns—to include acts which have the rights of the creditors, such as fraudulent transfers of property or the absconding of the debtor—acts which are of themselves evidence of insolvency—such as the conveying of property to a trustee for the benefit of creditors generally; the giving notice to creditors that the debtor has suspended or is about to suspend payment of his debts; and the presentation of a petition to be adjudged an insolvent under the Bill; and also acts on which insolvency proceedings can be founded under the present Code. The scope of the Bill, therefore, is much more extensive than that of the present law.

Next as regards the relief of debtors under the Code of Civil Procedure, a debtor is released from custody only on the certificate of the Receiver, that the insolvent has placed him in possession of all his property, and when he is finally discharged under the Insolvency proceedings the effect of the discharge is limited. It does not free the debtor himself from arrest or imprisonment or his property from seizure and attachment on account of any debt which has not been entered in the schedule; and even in respect of scheduled debts his property subsequently acquired may be taken in execution until those debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third or until expiry of twelve years from the date of discharge. The debtor, therefore, although he may have acted perfectly honestly throughout, may remain under

GRAVE DISABILITY

for a considerable period. Under the Bill, on the contrary, the debtor will be released from prison immediately on the making of an order adjudging him an insolvent and after his discharge, speaking generally, no proceedings can be taken against him in respect of any debts probable in the insolvency. Then as regards creditors, it will be found that the right of creditors are much better secured under the Bill than under the existing law. The order of adjudication is to relate back to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition, and from that time the property of the debtor is to be available only for the payment of debts under the insolvency. Provisions have also been added following the English Law for the avoidance of voluntary settlement and of transfers of property, giving undue preference to particular creditors, and the provisions intended to prevent dishonesty on the part of debtors have been made more stringent only, and that an adjudication order made after hearing the debtor, But in order to prevent the property of the debtor being made away within the interval, the Court is given powers of control over that property between the date of the presentation of the petition and that of the adjudication order. The general result of the Bill, if passed, will be to provide an Insolvency Law based on the lines of the English Law of Bankruptcy, but in a greatly simplified form, which it is hoped will be suitable to the requirements of the mufassal, and to the capacities of the Courts which will have to administer. It consists of 46 Clauses in all, as against the 170 Sections and 53 Rules which constitute the English Act of 1883, and the 134 Clauses and 55 Rules of which the Bankruptcy Bill introduced in this Council in 1885 was composed.

Amendment the Presidency Banks Act.

MR. BAKER'S NEW BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, in introducing the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, said—

My Lord,—I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act of 1876. The Bill has been under consideration for some time and it was originally in contemplation that it should be a somewhat important measure conferring power on the Banks, among other matters, to have recourse to the London Money Market under certain restrictions, a power which they do not at present possess.

Serious objections have, however, been found to exist to this proposal and eventually it was decided that, in the interests of the country as a whole, it is not expedient to give the Banks access to London.

This proposal has, therefore, been abandoned and, as a consequence, certain other proposals, which were contingent thereon, have also been dropped. These omissions have deprived the Bill of much of its importance. It is now a measure of a relatively minor consequence whose only object is to remove certain restrictions on the powers of the Banks, which experience has shown to be unnecessary, and slightly to enlarge the permissible scop of their operations.

The principal new powers which it is now proposed to confer on them are the following: *viz*:—

(1) To deal in Securities issued by State-aided Railways or by District Boards.

(2) To make loans and advances on other than personal security for a period not exceeding six months.

(3) To grant overdrafts up to Rs. 10,000 instead of only up to Rs. 2,000 as at present.

(4) With the sanction of Government in each case to take over the capital assets and business of any other Bank in British India and to carry on its business in accordance with the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act.

(5) To advocate money on the joint and several promissory notes of two for more persons unconnected in business.

(6) With the previous sanction of the local Government to lend money for a period not exceeding six months to the Court of Wards in respect of Estates under its management, and

(7) In the case of the Bank of Madras to lend on Ceylon Government Securities, resources raised in Ceylon

It is also proposed to remove the existing statutory limitations on the capital of each Bank.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Statistics for 1905.

HUGE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The usual statistics relating to the destruction of wild animals and snakes in 1905 are published in the *Gazette*. Two thousand and fifty-four human beings against 2,157 in the previous year are reported to have been killed by wild animals; and of these, 48 were killed by elephants, 26 meeting their deaths in the Assam Valley Districts.

Leopards killed 401 persons, no less than 126 deaths occurring in the Central Provinces, maneating leopards killing 786 persons, there being 80 deaths in the Angul district, 26 in Palamau and 70 in Singhbhum, all in Bengal.

The mortality fell from 88 to 43 in Burma, and also declined in the Central Provinces.

Well-known man-eaters were destroyed in several districts in Bengal and the Central Provinces.

There were only 153 deaths from wolves against 244 in 1904, and as usual nearly all the deaths occurred in the United Provinces. The crusades against these animals were carried on with considerable success in Rohilkand, Badaun and in Raipur, and in Bilaspur in the Central Provinces.

The mortality from snake-bite fell from 21,880 in 1904 to 21,797.

In Bombay, orders have been issued for the supply to Government Officers, Institutions, Municipalities and District Local Boards of the lancets designed by Sir Lander-Brunton for the treatment of snake-bite with permanganate of potash.

In the Central Provinces also a large number of lancets were distributed to vaccinators and selected land-holders, and in several cases the treatment is said to have been successful.

The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals rose from 88,206 in 1904 to 92,277, and the number killed by snakes fell from 10,376 to 8,039. Of the former, the number destroyed by tigers amounted to 30,683; by leopards to 44,845; by wolves to 9,232; by hyenas to 2,422 and by other animals to 3,894. The greatest destruction occurred in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam. In Bengal the districts returning the highest mortality were Palamau and Hazaribagh. In Central Provinces leopards are reported to have been responsible for two-thirds of the increased destruction, their depredations being, as in previous years, especially severe in Jubbulpore and Saugor. Much of the increase in the mortality is said to be due to better reporting; but in the main, it is attributed to the gradual disappearance of game from the jungles. The fact that there has been a large increase in the destruction of human life and of cattle by leopards while at the same time the number of the latter destroyed (925 as, compared with 739 in 1904) is much greater than before, is said to indicate that these destructive animals seek their prey in the neighbourhood of villages more readily than they formerly did in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The increased mortality in the Hill districts is attributed to the ravages of wild dogs and in the plains districts to the heavy floods, which in some places forced wild animals to take refuge in the villages.

The number of wild animals destroyed rose from 16,122 in 1904 to 16,915; the number of tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and hyenas destroyed was 1,355, 4,811, 2,236, 2,016 and 554, respectively.

The rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 127,665 as against Rs. 107,033 in 1904.

The total number of snakes killed fell from 65,378 in 1904 to 64,117, and the rewards paid for their destruction amounted to Rs. 2,676 against Rs. 2,727 in 1904.

The number of licences issued, free of cost, under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the destruction of wild animals and for the protection of crops during the year was 8901 against 8,489 in 1904; and the total number of licences of this nature in force, including such as were valid from previous years, amounted to 37,833 as compared with 37,720 in 1904.

ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Members of the great All-India Mahomedan Deputation to the Viceroy are now assembled at Simla and their Address will be presented on Monday.

NEW SHORT MAGAZINE RIFLE.

Major Oswesley's Design.

NOW BEFORE THE WAR OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 27.

A new short magazine rifle which was recently brought out by Major Godsal Oswestry is attracting considerable attention in Military circles. This weapon, from which fair results were obtained at Bisley, is shortened, not by cutting several inches off the barrel, but by having a portion of the mechanism, including the magazine, in the small of the butt. The barrel is thus left of ordinary length. The magazine holds six cartridges, and being provided with a cut-off can be used as a single loader with the charged magazine in reserve. For a supreme effort the magazine can be loaded singly or by clip. It is claimed that a very large number of rounds of cartridges can be carried by a soldier armed with this rifle. The rifle has been submitted to the War Office.

MILITARY POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The posting of Lt.-Col. G. M. Heath, R. E., to the Indian Establishment, is cancelled.

Lt.-Col. Dumbleton, R. E., has been placed under orders for duty in India, and will embark about the middle of December next.

Major-General Kitchener, Commanding Lahore Division, is granted one month's privilege leave. Major-General Clements will command the Division.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Rapid Progress with the Repairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

The repairs to the Kalka-Simla Railway proceeded rapidly during the past ten days, the weather having been most favourable for the work. The line should therefore be soon in fair working order.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND MR. BANERJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the telegram in *The Times* of the 4th reporting that Mr. S. N. "Banerjee" (this is the English form of the patronymic Bandopadhyaya), late of the British Indian Civil Service, had been "anointed and crowned in Calcutta with regal honours," and to the letters by Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. I. E., in *The Times* of the 7th and 8th inst. commenting on this telegram, and again to the telegram in *The Times* of the 6th inst., reporting details of Mr. Banerjee's so-called "coronation," will you permit me to say that until I read *The Times* of the 6th I unreservedly agreed with Mr. Dutt, who is an indisputable authority (and in the full and fundamental meaning of the word, as the equivalent of *swa-yam* and *swa-puram*) on the subject, that both the facts and the significance of the function reported had been misrepresented, not indeed, intentionally, as Mr. Dutt, would seem to imply, but simply because they had been misapprehended and misunderstood, as the all-pervading, all-sustaining, and all-comforting ritual of Hindu life, which is in everything sacramental and all-worshipful, is invariably misunderstood by Europeans unless they happen to be Germans! Crowning and anointing of themselves go for nothing in India. I have been many times "anointed and crowned," either as, for the nonce, a *pandit*, by devoted pupils, or an auspicious guest, and once, as a guest, in association with the right hon. the members for Sleaford (see "The Mahratta Plough," *Asiatic Quarterly Review*). Brides and bridegrooms are anointed (*taila marden*), and, of course, Kings are (*abhisek*). But anointing is only one of the many rites observed in the sacring of an Indian King, such as *agnidhana*, "the fixing of the fires of sacrifice," *agni-hotra*, "the offering (of milk) in sacrifice," *agni-shtoma*, "the offering of *soma* juice," *sautre-mani*, or *asoma*, "the expiatory offering for over-indulgence in *soma*, [illegible]" and so on. None of these rites, however, of themselves signify the assumption of the office of a King, or a King of Kings or Emperor; and so far as the telegram of the 4th inst. went, I implicitly accepted Mr. R. C. Dutt's explanation of Mr. S. N. Banerjee's "coronation" as an interesting academic rite. But the telegram of the 6th reported that an "umbrella was placed over his head, and a chowrie *chamara*, originally the tail of the yak) was waved before him." Now this rite constitutes the absolute sacring of an Indian King, and has been immemorially observed throughout historical Asia (including Egypt) as the consummation of the state, office, and majesty of kingship. Unless, therefore, Mr. Banerjee's "coronation" was a profane parody, a thing unthinkable among Hindus, it was a true regal consecration. I do not think Mr. R. C. Dutt, or Mr. S. M. Mitra, will gainsay this. I appeal to them, not as political partisans, but as men profoundly learned in their national religion and history, and animated by the fair and frank instincts of true scholars. When *sargiya* Sivaji, was consecrated King for the second time at Raighur (the Muslim, as well as Hindu, rites being observed,) he proclaimed himself to the Mahratta nation, and all India, as *Chhattra-pati* Sivaji, "the Lord of the Umbrella." And the Indian equivalent of the word anarchy is *chattrabanga*, literally "umbrella-broken."

I cannot possibly see eye to eye with Mr. R. C. Dutt where he salves the rites reported in the first telegram as merely a Brahmanical benediction on Mr. Banerjee's political agitation; for from the orthodox Hindu points of view none but a King can receive the blessing of a Brahman on any political acts, or undertakings; and no orthodox Hindu dare stir up opposition to the policy of his ruler. Only we "true born Britons" contemptuously allow such licence to our subjects.

"Our trade's the largest and our wealth the most
And while our mills and furnaces keep going.
And our free mart invites even foes to stock it,
Our pride is—where it should be—in our pocket"

—I have, &c.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,

SEPTEMBER 8.

OIL STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

No Lives Reported Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Irrawady Flotilla Company's steamer Ava has partially been destroyed by fire. From meagre information which can be gathered it would appear that the Ava was at Anchor at a river station above Prome when the flat lying alongside her was struck by lightning during a thunder storm which caused heavy rain to fall along nearly the whole course of the Rangoon river for a number of days.

The flash of lightning ignited some oil which was in the bottom of the flat and the oil immediately burst into furious flames with the result that the hull was almost destroyed. The flames spread to the Ava and quickly secured a hold of the upper deck which has been destroyed. The old "Ava" it will be remembered, was destroyed by fire not very long ago through a lighted cigar being thrown overboard and causing the oil floating on the water alongside to ignite.

Considerable damage was done, in fact the steamer and flat were destroyed and a number of lives lost. Nothing is yet known of the exact amount of damage on the present unfortunate incident.

LATER.

Further particulars were gleaned late this afternoon from which it transpires that the oil flat which was struck by lightning has been totally destroyed. She had a capacity of 1,200 tons. The "Ava" has had her superstructure seriously damaged. She is now being towed down to Rangoon.

The catastrophe occurred at Nirkama, a station between Prome and Thayetmyo. It is believed there has been no loss of life. The ship's commander, officers, and native crew worked with commendable zeal and fortitude and did what was humanly possible in their efforts to extinguish the flames. In the case of the steamer they were only partially successful. But the fire had taken such a complete control of the flat after the lightning struck that nothing could be done to check the flames which became particularly fierce and destructive.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Birthday Celebration.

Yesterday being the birthday of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, there was a large gathering of Portuguese at the St. Francis Xavier's Church of Dabul for the thanksgiving service which was conducted by the Vicar-General Reverend Luis Claudino Pera. The Consul-General for Portugal, His Excellency Viscount de Wrem, as well as a large number of the clergy of the Padroado jurisdiction were present.

The officers and the Commanding Officer, Major Reed of the 113th Native Infantry, had kindly lent the regimental band, which, under the masterly direction of Mr. H. W. Tonar, discoursed a selection of choice music.

A reception was held at 9-30 p.m. at the Consulate where a good number of Portuguese were present. Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas in an appropriate speech eulogized the past history of the Portuguese nation, showing the loyalty of the Portuguese of Goa towards the Crown. After which His Excellency Viscount of Wrem drank to the health of their Royal Sovereigns, as also of the Consul of Spain and Belgium. The Reception Hall was artistically decorated with evergreens and ferns, representing the Crown and Coat of Arms of Portugal, under the supervision of the Chancellor, Mr. A. Juvenal deSouza. The Consul availed of this opportunity of presenting to Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Brothers with a Diploma, which was conferred upon them by the King of Portugal for their faithful services rendered as Royal Purveyors. They thanked the Consul for the honour bestowed upon their firm. Whereupon Revd. Father Pera, Vicar General, representing the Bishop of Damaun, gave the toast of the Consul, which was enthusiastically drunk. The Victoria Band was in attendance.

"MACBETH" IN MARATHI.

Glamis in Jodhpurs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, SEPTEMBER 27.

A party of us went to see "Macbeth" at the Sholapur Theatre, the "Maconochie," the other night. It was in Marathi, but so well acted, by the "Maharastra Mandli," that we had little difficulty in following it, while the novelty of the setting gave it peculiar piquancy. The translation used was by Professor Paranjpe (of Senior Wrangler fame) of Poona. We had not time to stay long after Duncan had been killed—(the play would not finish till about 2 a.m.)—but we saw enough to admire the acting, on occasion, of Macbeth (Manjirao) and that of Lady Macbeth (Daryabai). The witches were particularly successful, being men wrapped in black blankets, and dancing in a circle, while they imitated the cry of jackals with a perfection that would have been impossible in Scotland. A large paper hobgoblin, suspended and bobbing in the background, was, we fancy, a little thing of the management's own. Duncan was rather an old dodderer, and we were not sorry to see him polished off; and Macbeth in chop-whiskers and Jodhpur breeches was somewhat of a surprise, and when he appeared, after having murdered Duncan, almost covered in red ink on a white ground, some of us compared him to a careless barber, and some to a Chicago pork butcher, However, in the critical passages of the play, he showed an eloquence of enunciation, and a vehemence of action, which commanded all our respect, and he was only surpassed by Lady Macbeth, also a man, in a sari and nose-ring, and a gainer no doubt by the fact of her real sex. Her acting, her elocution, and facial play, throughout, were of a character that quite shone through any unfamiliarity of garb, and showed that the actor had seized his part, and knew well how to give it life and force. It needed such acting to counteract the effect of scenes set in architecture of every age, clime, and perspective; but we were quite sorry to depart. The house was very fairly crowded, from the two-anna to the rupee-and-a-half places.

From the 26th to the 29th a Hyderabad team is to play Sholapur at tennis and cricket, and some good performances are expected.

The Ganpati procession was not very exciting this year there being only some eight or nine cars. The richest man in Sholapur, disdaining any place but the first, which goes by ancient prescription, had his own separate show in the morning, and I am told it was very fine. In the evening all the Ganpatis were "drowned" at the various steps leading into the city Tank, amid cries of "moria, moria!", whatever that may mean.

A Pandharpur Exhibition is to be opened next month, but the Light Railway to Pandharpur will not be ready. It is said that the line is to be worked by the G. I. P., and not by the Barsi Light Railway Company, of which it is an extension.

The New Cotton Mill at Sholapur the fourth in the city—has not yet passed the signboard stage; and the new mill for Barsi is still advertising for funds. If the latter enterprise can secure a good water-supply, besides being floated financially, it should do well.

The rain, though most timely this year, is not yet up to the recognised normal. However, it has so fallen that a double first crop may be expected, besides the second crop, which is usually the only one of importance. Cattle and wells are looking up and the country is beautifully green.

The club has fished up and repaired the old rowing boat on the Motibag Tank, and it is now only waiting for oars. At the same time the swimming bath in the Motibag garden is to be put in order.

FAMINE RELIEF RETURNS.

A Drop of Half a Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India during the week ending September 22nd was 152,480, a reduction of 45,680 as com[illegible]

The number of persons in receipt of relief in the different provinces continues to diminish.

Crop prospects are unchanged and crops are doing well practically everywhere.

Much distress due to late floods still continues in Darbhanga and Saran and slight distress is reported from Jessore.

Cholera and malarial fever prevail in parts of the United Provinces and free distribution of quinine continues.

Damage to crops from locusts is reported from Rajputana and Central India.

State relief has been stopped in Poona and Satara and in the Bombay Presidency. The numbers on relief have decreased by 12,924 persons.

THE BOMBAY REPORT.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 26th of September.

Good rain during week in Konkan, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar and Kolhapur and slight in Karachi, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. More rain needed in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Cotton sowing still continues in places. Slight damage to crops by locusts in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, grasshoppers in Sholapur, rats in Karachi, insects in Upper Sind Frontier and Khandesh, floods in Hyderabad and excessive moisture in Karachi, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Standing crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of rabi crops continues in parts Broach, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, but improving in condition. Abundant green grass available everywhere. Stocks of grain in markets adequate. Prices falling. Quantity of grain purchasable per rupee, in Deccan 18 to 47 per cent., in Karnatak 22 to 35 per cent., and elsewhere 10 to 30 per cent., less than normal. Demand for labour in fields adequate and numbers on relief diminishing. Public health generally good. State relief stopped in Poona and Satara. Numbers on relief for week ending 15th instant—British Districts—Deccan: works 3,141, gratuitous 15,161; total 18,302. Karnatak: works 4,919, gratuitous 11,672; total 16,591. Native States: works 871, gratuitous 1,746; total 2,617.

THE MURREE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

The 6th Mountain Battery beat "A" Team of the Royal Munster Fusiliers by two goals to one; and the North-Western Railway Rifle Volunteers tied with the Queen's—one goal each.

The tie is to be played off on Friday morning.

THE NOISY FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is there any known way of preventing the noises that every Saturday night until about 4 a.m. on Sunday, rend Home Street from end to end? Regularly, every week, at the time mentioned, the sounds of natives quarrelling, or joking, any way shrieking at each other, make sleep almost impossible and to add to one's troubles, dogs have, for the last week, been making Elphinstone Circle, and Home Street uninhabitable with the uproar they make, all night, and well into the morning. When written to on the subject, the police have been most courteous, and have sent to explore the (to them) almost unknown region of Elphinstone Circle and Home Street, but the instant the police sepoy is withdrawn, the noises break out again with equal violence.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT,

KEROSINE COMBINE.

WE are informed on the best authority that there is no truth in the report which has recently appeared in the Rangoon Press that a combination of the Asatic, Burma and Standard Oil Companies has been arranged throughout India with a view to controlling the prices of Kerosine Oil.

LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

ROYAL MOTOR-CAR MISHAP.

BOY INJURED AT HOUNSLOW.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AS NURSE.

THE motor-car in which H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and party were travelling last night from Bagshot to London met with a serious accident outside Hounslow, says the Central News.

Two boys were holding on to the back of a cart and one of them, a lad about twelve years of age, released his hold on the cart and ran towards the pavement. As he did so, the Royal motor-car, which was just passing, caught the lad full on the face and side, knocking him senseless, and seriously injuring him.

The car was immediately stopped, and the Duchess of Connaught jumped out and herself lifted up the injured lad. Recognising that the injuries were such as to call for medical treatment, her Royal Highness had the boy lifted into the motor and ordered the driver to proceed as quickly as possible to the Hounslow Hospital.

The Duchess was greatly upset at the accident, although her chauffeur was in no way to blame, and immediately on getting to the hospital herself personally directed the conveyance of the boy into the hospital. Every medical attention was at once forthcoming but so sympathetic and concerned was the Duchess that she remained with the injured boy and in various little ways acted as nurse.

Not until she was assured that the lad was not likely to die did her Royal Highness leave the injured boy and proceed on her journey to London. Before leaving, she directed that every medical attention and comfort should be given to the case. Later in the evening a special messenger was sent to Hounslow to make inquiries on behalf of the Duchess, and inquiries have again been made to-day.

It was found on medical examination that the injured boy's head was damaged, and that he had sustained other injuries, but he is fully expected to recover.

The followings is the official account of the accident from the Secretary to the Duchess of Connaught:—

"Her Royal Highness, with several members of her family, was proceeding from Bagshot to London in the motor-car, and while passing through the High-street, Hounslow, at a speed of six or eight miles an hour, approached a market cart advancing in the opposite direction.

When almost abreast of the latter, a boy darted out from behind the cart immediately in front of the advancing car, and was struck by the off-side head lamp sustaining severe injuries. The lad was immediately attended to by a medical man, who advised his removal to the Cottage Hospital, to which he was at once conveyed by the ambulance.

The unfortunate accident is much regretted by her Royal Highness and the other occupants of the car, though it was one which no human skill or foresight could have prevented.

The Duchess of Connaught, it is understood, was accompanied by her daughters, Princess Margaret (Duchess of Skane) and Princess Patricia, and her son-in-law, Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden (Duke of Skane) No lady or gentleman of the Household was in attendance, and the only other occupant of the car was the chauffeur, her Royal Highness's regular driver, Mr. Brown, who is a most careful and capable man.

EYE-WITNESS'S STORY.

An eye-witness of the scene says: "The lads were either clinging to the cart or playing a game of 'catch' behind and around it. The boy ran into the road without the slightest warning of his intention, and in an instant was in front of the Royal car. No human skill could have averted the accident, as the car was about six feet from him when he made a spring. The wheels of the car did not go over him, but the lamp or its bracket struck him on the face and knocked him clear of the car."

The driver at once pulled up, while those in the car manifested the deepest sorrow and concern. Her Royal Highness displayed great sympathy, jumping out of the car and helping to pick up the boy. The chauffeur gave a policeman all the necessary particulars, and it was deemed proper to defer the completion of the journey until the boy had been removed [illegible] he was conveyed on the police [illegible] doctors announced that [illegible] danger of a fatal termination the Duchess and her party resumed their drive to London, after being delayed about an hour. [illegible] the chauffeur called later at the hospital to ascertain the extent of the boy's injuries. Instructions were made for a telegram to be forwarded to Clarence House in the morning, and throughout the day the Duchess was informed by telephone of every charge. The statement that the Duchess had called at the hospital is, however, inaccurate.

The boy was injured slightly in one arm and in the groin, and cut severely about the forehead. The lamp appears to have struck him in the face, breaking the nose and causing severe concussion of the brain. He was at once attended by Dr. Gordon, who lives close to the spot. He was unconscious practically all the time.

Just before the end the boy regained consciousness and heard how he had been hurt. "Tell the Duchess," he said, in feeble words, "I'm sorry I got in front of her motor-car; but I don't blame her, cause I'm dying."

The boy was one of a large family. The father, a labourer, died a few months since, and the widowed mother, who is in straitened circumstances, has to earn a living for herself and her children by working in the fields.

HOW VELOCITY WON THE DONCASTER CUP.

The Doncaster Cup of 1,000 sovs, a cup value 200 sovs and the remainder in specie, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each 5 ft; the sweepstakes to be divided between the second and third, viz.: Two-thirds to the second and one-third to the third. Two miles, over the Old Course.

Mrs H V Jackson's Velocity, 4 y 9st 4lb ...	Maher	1
Mr E L Heinemann's Achilles. 3 y, 8st 4lb	Randall	2
Mr O W Rainer's Feather Bed, 4 y. 9st 4lb...	East	3
Sir R Waldie Griffith's Shilfa, 4 y. 9st 4lb	Halsey	0
Mr R Dalgleish's Buckminster, 3 y, 8st 11lb	Madden	0

Winner trained by Peebles.

Betting: 7 to 4 against Velocity, 2 to 1 Achilles, 5 to 2 Feather Bed, 100 to 8 Shilfa, 25 to 1 Buckminster. Won by three-quarters of a length: the same distance separated second and third.

Achilles led to the straight, and then gave way to Velocity, who won easily.

Those who came full of faith in the power of the King's horse to beat a field of twenty-eight were just a little disappointed. All that the brilliant jockeyship of Higgs could do was not sufficient to bring his Majesty's colours to victory, and the cheers that greeted the winner were rather thin. His Majesty watched the race from the royal balcony—and the race was a brilliant affair to watch from the spectacular point of view—and waited for the end of the last race before taking his departure. But if there was disappointment for the huge crowd that gathered, there was some compensation in the weather, for, after the rain, the sun shone, and King's weather favoured the conclusion of the meeting.

Corriemore inspired some heavy business in the Danum Nursery, and justified it with an ease which staggered those who had seen her finish lengths behind Flip Jack at Newbury, and now backed Mr. Bass's gelding in consquence. But Sandy Bay spoiled that race at the start, and a more reliable index to form was Corriemore's second to the Rusk colt at Kempton for the Waterloo Nursery, which she undoubtedly ought to have won. Flip Jack, Scotch River, and Muezzin were all genuinely backed, while rumour credited Pincher with being a "job," and this his forward running to some extent confirmed, but Corriemore simply cantered in front throughout, and taking Mr. Gilpin's fancy, she was purchased for 410gs.

Quality is seldom compensated for by quantity, a fact painfully borne in upon Stanley House, by the result of the Park Hill Stakes. Reserving the certainty, Keystone II., for the Jockey Club Stakes, they started a brace of understudies in Rayon and Glucose, and saw them badly thrashed by Demure, whose stamina had been well demonstrated in the Great Yorkshire Handicap. She was but little affected by her exertions therein, and cut down Rayon with scarcely an effort, Glucose never being dangerous [illegible] pulling up a tired horse. As an exhibition of [illegible] riding the Doncaster Cup was beneath contempt. It was not a cup contest at all, but a dawdle with [illegible] speedy Velocity of course, reaping all the benefit winning by virtue of his superior pace in the [illegible] home. It is laid to understand why such dilatory tactics were employed with Feather Bed and Achilles. These are grand stayers, yet they merely [illegible] for half the distance, and only began to race in earnest after entering the straight for home, which, of course, suited Velocity exactly.

Prospects of a Royal triumph invested the Prince of Wales' Nursery with peculiar interest, and keen disappointment was felt in the failure of Osella to score what would have been a highly appropriate success. The King's promising filly held a fighting chance at the turn, only to peter out under pressure, and the upshot was victory for Lord Harewood with Qu'Appelle, who thus brought his labors on the Northern Circuit to a brilliant end.

Plum Tree made such atonement as the Doncaster Stakes offered for his St. Leger failure by easily beating Admiral Crichton. When you have gone dow

... the [illegible] and the Prince of Wales' Nursery, as Mr. [illegible] de Rothschild did, it is nice to have a retrieve in the concluding event of the meeting, and Royal Romance played her part to perfection in the Westmoreland Handicap. Bells provided a market for the Windsor's friends, and they fairly swamped it, so that the Boppo losses would be recovered with interest. So ended another Doncaster. There have been few more unexciting ones.

THE NEED OF MONEY IN RUSSIA

FATE OF M. STOLYPIN'S MINISTRY.

A St. Petersburg, Correspondent writing to the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

A paralysing despondency prevails in Government circles in consequence of the pressing need of money, without which no item in M. Stolypin's political programme can be realised.

The Minister of Finance is helpless, and at the end of his resources. Foreign capitalists scout the notion of loans. Independent financial circles comment upon the astonishing carelessness of the Finance Ministry in its official calculations, and are not only drawing unfavourable conclusions, but are discounting them on the Exchange.

I have good grounds for expressing the apprehension that M. Stolypin's Cabinet, which is divided against itself will be finally broken up by an insolvency which might have been avoided by the appointment of a business-like financier.

The losses inflicted upon the Treasury by organised robberies in the Government alcohol shops amounted to 5,000 roubles last year, and to 280 roubles this year. Elaborate measures of protection are being taken to protect financial establishments from similar attacks. The Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg has the whole company of soldiers ever present with loaded rifles, 50 secret police agents, and a little army of watchmen and door-keepers.

The banks are also insuring the lives of their officials against bombs and revolvers at special revolutionary rates.

RUSSIANS ARRESTED AT GENEVA.

At the request of the Russian Legation at Berne, the Federal Council has ordered the arrest of three Russians who are accused of robbing the Municipal Bank of Douchet (Georgia) on April 26 last of £30,000.

The men gained admission to the building by giving the password, and no sooner had they entered than they seized the watchman and bound him with cords. The thieves then broke open the safe and got clear away with the contents.

The Russian police recently learned that the three men were living at Geneva with their wives and families. One was furnished with a passport made out in the name of Prince Okentschegloff.

The men protest their innocence, but they are being detained in the St. Antoine Prison.

U. S. TROOPS LANDED IN HAVANA.

ARMED MARCH THROUGH THE STREETS.

The continued successes of the insurgents and the apparent inability of the Government to check the progress of the revolt are being watched with the deepest concern. United States intervention is now regarded as imminent in virtue of what is known as Senator Platt's amendment to the Cuban Constitution, which reads as follows:—The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba, imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

Already American sailors have been landed at Cienfuegos and in front of La Feuza Castle for the protection of American interests, while at army headquarters preparations are being made for all eventualities.

The "Herald" publishes the following telegram from Havana:—Mr. Sleeper admits that the landing of bluejackets was the result of President Palma's appeal to him. The first boat put in to the Machine Wharf at half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in a few minutes 115 sailors had landed and started to march through the business quarter of the city, drawing one three-inch fieldpiece. They had with them a quantity of ammunition, consisting of twelve-pound shot for attacking buildings and earthworks, and shrapnel for repulsing charges. There were also [illegible] sections, each with a Colt quick-firing automatic gun.

The crowds in the streets were silent as the Stars and Stripes passed. President Palma, looking pale and weak, stood on a small balcony of the Palace and smiled on the procession. The other balconies were lined with onlookers.

Arriving in front of the La Feuza Castle the sailors trained one gun on the Palace, and the Plaza de Arnas was covered by the others. Meanwhile, the "Denver" moved down off the foot of O'Reilly-street, so as to keep in touch with the landing forces. All the city officials resigned during the night, and the municipal district was placed under the orders of General Rodriguez, the head of the Rural Guards.

The correspondent telegraphs further that in persuance of their policy of forcing intervention, the insurgents have burned the buildings on two of the largest American-owned sugar plantations in the province of Santa Clara.

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANK FAILURE.

EVIDENCE OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

Another bank at Philadelphia is charged with looting its depositors. This time it is the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Security Co., with liabilities of £120,000.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bell, declared to-day that he discovered evidence of criminal liability, and it is concluded that an arrest must follow.

It is plain, he said, that the transactions with a syndicate which obtained control of the bank, were equally as unstable as those which caused the downfall of the Real Estate Trust Company.

While Americans generally applaud the local authorities for taking action in these cases, they insist that there must be something radically amiss in the system of official banking inspection which apparently allows irregularities to continue for years.

MR. HEARST DENOUNCED.

MR. BRYAN'S OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The first break in the ranks of Mr. Charles F. Murphy's district leaders came yesterday evening, when Mr. Thomas E. Rush, leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, issued a statement declaring that District Attorney Jerome would be nominated and would get the delegates from his district. He denounced Mr. W. R. Hearst as a freebooter, who for years had held a pistol at the head of Democracy.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The statue of Washington, which has been erected by a private committee as an appreciation of the erection of the monument to Kossuth at Cleveland, will be unveiled to-morrow in the presence of the representatives of the Hungarian Government.

The fact that the United States Consul has received an order from his Government not to assist at the ceremony is causing much comment.

The Consul declares that the order has no political character whatever, as the ceremony is of a private nature, the whole affair having been arranged by a private committe.

ROYAL ORDER TO PRIESTS

The Spanish Minister for Public Instruction has communicated to his colleagues the Ministers of Justice and Public Worship a, Royal order forbidding priests to sell objects of art, and notably those of archeological interest, contained in the churches and dependencies.

Several instances of such sales having been effected are referred to in the Royal order, among them being [illegible] by the cure of Gar (province of Lerida) to a [illegible] antiquary of sculptures and statues of historical [illegible] personages—remarkable works of the 12th [illegible] ... altar-piece of Memling, sold by tha prior [illegible] abbey, is now in the Museum of Antwerp.

LIFEBOAT CAPSIZES.

[illegible] gale is raging along the coasts of Brittany. [illegible] fishing smacks have been obliged to return [illegible] to port. [illegible] smacks foundered while attempting to weather [illegible] seas outside the port of Audierne. The lifeboat put off to rescue the drowning crews, but it immediately capsized. Fortunately, the men were picked up by other fishing smacks.

FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE

PROSPECTS OF AN UNDERSTANDING.

The "[illegible]" publishes an interview with M. Tokoshi [illegible], the Japanese delegate to the Inter-parliamentary [illegible] in London, who is now in Paris. Discussing the relations between France and Japan, M. Tokoshi said that [illegible] would improve, ending most certainly in a Franco-Japanese understanding. He spoke of Japan's admiration for France, and recalled the fact that in 1884 the French Government made proposals to Japan of an alliance. But at that moment, said M. Tokoshi, Japan was a bird without feathers. She thanked France, but had to decline. To-day the motives which prevented the conclusion of this alliance disappeared and a Franco-Japanese understanding could perfectly well exist at the same time as the Franco-Russian and Anglo-Japanese alliances. M. Tokoshi declared that there were many Japanese politicians who desired to see such an understanding. He spoke in warm terms of the work done by France in Indo-China, and said that Japan was ready to give France all the guarantees she wanted on the subject of Indo-China. He showed the necessity of an alliance for the perfect colonisation of Indo-China, and for the proper development of China. He stated that the rumour that Japan was endeavouring to stir up anti-French movements in Siam was without any foundation.

FACTS FOR MR. M'KENNA.

The German Press seems now to have reached the conclusion that secrecy need no longer be preserved a to the rapid development of the German navy Numerous articles in the Press refer to the Dreadnought controversy, and frankly state that hereafter only ships of the Dreadnought type will count in naval war.

With jubilation the newspapers state that in 1908 Germany will be as strong as and perhaps even stronger, than England, inasmuch as by that date Germany will have six battleships, each markedly superior to the Dreadnought building, and three armoured cruisers. each superior to the Invincible. She will thus have nine monster ships to the British nine, and the German ships will carry better guns, and more of them, and will be manned by better crews.

The articles printed in the "Daily Mail" on th, subject of the Dreadnought and her startling influence on naval war have been generally reprinted here in fulle and are subject to much comment. Their accuracy and correctness are nowhere impugned. The articles in the "Spectator" and the "National Review" on the same subject have also attracted much attention.

The semi-official "Hamburger Nachrichten," after reviewing the Dreadnought theory, concludes thus:—"So, after this, the British newspapers still believe that our new battleship of the Dreadnought class will be only just equal to British Dreadnoughts. We will tell them that our new ships will greatly excel the Dreadnought in offensive power. What will the British public say when the full details of the design of the Ersatz Bayern are made public?"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 14TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain Thos. Leigh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 14th Sept. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Thompson, Miss
McElhinny, Maj W
Carben, M and Mrs A
Harry, Mr and Mrs A M
Plowden, Mrs T C and infant
Humfrees, Mr and Miss H
Stockwell, Mrs
Brown, Mr C K V
Rich, Miss
Brown, Mr A J
Patterson, Rev, H
Wood, Mr and Mrs W
Taylor, Mrs F
Coleman, Miss
Coggan, Mr R T
Beatty, Capt M O
Taylor Mr R E S
Taylor, Miss M
Battly, Mrs
Hurcison, Miss A
Thomas, Mr E
Hooper, Mr J
Sercombe, Mr N
Elworthy, Mrs H E
Hawkins, Mrs and child
Prisk, Mr T W
Polman, Mr J
Elliott, Capt and Mrs R W and infant
Langhlin, Mrs A M
Seel, Miss
Fountaine, Miss K
Thomas, Mrs Gayn and infant
Marrs, Mr F W
Jann, Mr and Mrs W H
Swanyeg, Mrs H H
Tickell, Mrs E J
Monat-Biggs, Miss
Wingrove, Miss
Douglas, Mrs and 2 Misses
Ratcliffe, Mr and Mrs R
Compton, Mr P H
Goudge, Miss K M
Williams, Mr J L
Martin, Miss
Klopp, Mr Chas
Roper, Lt G F
Barnard, Mr R
Stone, Mr and Mrs W B
Tinson, Mrs J
Berryman, Mr and Mrs A C
Elsworthy, Miss
Gibbs, Mr and Mrs H H
McAllum, Mr J H
Campbell, Miss
Spencer, Miss I
Knowles, Mr and Mrs
Rankine, Mr J
Sandford, Mr W
Kehl, Mrs
Pim, Miss
Ducat, Col C M
Plaistowe, Miss
Stott, Mr W F
Beale, Mr and Mrs F
Daunt, Mr E W
Gibb, Mrs J and infant
Spooner, Mr A J
Pringham Mr and Mrs and 3 children
Curtis Hayward, Mr C M
Walton, Mr E B
Ritchie, Mrs K
Brungate's, Mrs and 2 infants
Brungate, Master J W
Lamphier, Mrs G
Coomber's Mrs infant
Lane, Mr Geo
Coxson, Mr S
Maddick, Mrs
Grimes, Mr H R
Browning Miss M
White, Miss L V
Angove, Mr C St A
Mathews, Miss Ida
Chapman, Miss G
Kemp, Capt D C
Annesley, Mrs H and 2 infants
Smith, Mr G
Cunningham, Col and Mrs J A and child
Thornton, Mr and Mrs W G
Bateman, Miss La Trobe
Cooper, Mr W
French, Miss M
Rodd, Capt W J P
Quinlan, Miss B
Woollatt, Mrs P C
McMurray, Mr and Mrs J M
Pland, Mr A B
Coy Ronlale, Mr R B
Powers, Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Wilson, Miss E B
Crampton, Major and Mrs F H
Lane, Capt P M
Crosthwaite, Mr C G
Wathen, Mr G A
Greeven, Hon R
Hewett, Hon J P
Warlow, Lt J Picton
Thornton, Mr G S L
Norsabell, Mr H M
Finnimore, Mr B K
Neilson, Mr J F
Williamson, Mr R H
Campbell, Lt-Col R N and Mrs
Potter, Miss G M
Whyte, Mr H A
Corkery, Mr and Mrs H
Hill, Mr J Ball
Howston, Major and Mrs E
Vincent, Mrs F H
Trevor-Roper, Mr and Mrs C
Clarke, Capt W S
Liddell, Mr and Mrs H C
Bryant, Mr F
Bally, Mr F K
Terry, Lt H B T
Fittingham, Mr G T
Lacon, Mr P H
Ragg, Miss H
Pringle, Mr J
Townsend, Mr J
Menges, Mr A
Tollemache, Lt L T
Whelan, Mr L H
Lemaister, Mr G H
Bradley, Lt C R
Ward, Mr J
Nicholson, Mr and Mrs J and 2 infants
Walton, Lt-Col
Sitwell, Mr W R
Beaumont, Capt E J
Potter, Mr C P
Sharp, Capt A G
Doveton, Capt and Mrs T H
Carlyon, Lt T
Holland, Mr T H
Kavanagh, Col C T
Anderson, Capt C F
Holt, Lt H O
Granville, Mr H C
Hewlett, Miss M O
Smith, Mr and Mrs W Donald
MacDonald, Mr P J
Buchan, Mr W H
Elworthy, Hon Mr H
Cooper, Mr R H
Dadyseth, Mr A T
Hunter, Mr C R
Simpkin, Mr F H
Eastern, Capt P G
Hooper, Mr D
Allen, Mr H
Ragg, Rev M W
Henderson, Dr
Milligan, Mr J A
Marsh, Mr G A
Rawling, Capt E G
Noyes, Mr F
Sweet, Mr W
Simson, Mr A B
Studdert, Mr T
Kerrick, Col and Mrs
Harwood, Mr H
Jackson, Mr V H
McLean, Mr D
Gigner, Miss
Griffith, Mr W M
Trunkett, Mr and Mrs F G
Powell, Mr T
Cowie, Capt H E C
Mugaset, Mr J D
McPherson, Mr S
Flood, Mr J E M
Cameron, Mr A P

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed today by the P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Commander Valentine, to Marseilles and London:—

Anderson, Mr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Anderson, Mr J S
Asub, Mr Mohamed
Amesburg, Mr F K
Ashby Mr G
Biancheri, Mr C
Bristol, Mr S
Brown, Mr C J C
Buck, Mr
Chagia, Mr
Cowley, Mr R M
Dean, Mr and Mrs W S
Duckworth, Miss
Duckworth, Mrs
Ghotak, Mr N
Godfree, Mr and Mrs P C
Howell, Mr E B, ICS
Huddleston, Mr and Mrs C G and infant
Hutchinson, Capt and Mrs and child
Hunter, A E
Huddlestone, Mr and Mrs R C T
Haskell, Mr D
Khosta, Mr C
Kanga, Mr B B
Lamb, Mrs R A and infant
Laul, Mr H K
Le Fevre, Rev A D and Mrs
Lovett, Maj-Genl Beresford
Lovett, Mrs Beresford
Leiser, Mr G
Macdonald, Mr
Macdonell, Miss
Mulraj, Mr
Murphy, Capt W S
Navrojee, Miss
O'Brien, Miss
Powell, Mr and Mrs and inf
Pettigrew, Mr D
Pearce, Mr C
Rivingston, Mr H S
Rose, Mr P J
Solomon, Mr
Solomon, Mr Hy
Summerhayes, Dr
Syrett, Miss
Skene, Mr J G
Symons, Mrs H
Schalits, Mr Arie
Suliman, Mr S M
Teal, Miss
Williams, Mrs A B C

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	D'ts from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	2	2	100
Total plague deaths to date	133,783		
Same date last year	6	7	79

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It [illegible] satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial [illegible] toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin [illegible] refreshed and healthy condition. Dall. [illegible] All Chemists Grocers [illegible]

THE GENERAL STAFF

Organisation Scheme.

MR. HALDANE'S MEMORANDUM.

There was issued on Sept. 12 a Special Army Order on the organisation of a General Staff, the text of which is given below. A Memorandum was also issued by Mr. Haldane on the subject, which reads as follows:—

The publication of an Army Order formally constituting a General Staff for the British Army marks a further and very important step in the reconstitution of our military system in accordance with the recommendations of the Esher Committee.

The new Order defines broadly the functions of the General Staff both at Army Headquarters and in the Commands and Districts, how it is to be formed and maintained, its establishment, the duration of appointments in it, and the recognition that approved service on the Staff will receive. But it is not the details of the new Army Order or the duties assigned in that Order to the General Staff that now deserve attention so much as the general principle underlying the formation of a General Staff on lines well understood in most foreign armies.

The creation of a General Staff must, as the Esher Committee foresaw, require time, and it is probable that as the new department grows, and as its influence becomes widely felt, certain provisions in the present Army Order may have to be modified. For the moment, the point chiefly claiming attention is the new departure in our Army that the formation of a distinct Staff department represents. On this point some explanation will not be out of place in view of misapprehensions that have arisen and may yet arise. The necessity for any change at all is sometimes challenged; and, further, it is claimed that the Staff system existing hitherto in our Army is exactly the same in principle as that in vogue in most Continental armies. Such a view, however, is not held by those who understand what General Staff really means. "There is really no such thing at all in the English Army as a General Staff, regarded as a special body of officers." So wrote General Bronsart von Schellendorff some thirty years ago, and the following description given by him of the English Staff system at that time held good up to and including the period of the South African war. "The Staff in the English Army," he wrote, "is looked upon rather as consisting of the general officers holding commands and the Saffs attached to them in peace or war. Nevertheless,

THE SPHERE OF THE DUTIES

of the Staff belonging to every high command is a most important one and is far more extensive than that of the General Staffs of Continental armies, in as much as in England the greater part of the duties connected with military administration and such like matters, so far as military knowledge is concerned, is carried on by the Staff."

Probably, no one who took part in the late war will deny that the above is an accurate description of our Staff system during the period 1899 to 1902. In theory, at least, specialisation was discouraged, and distribution of work in a Staff depended mainly on the will of the General and of his chief Staff Officer, the result being that the Staff system in one Command differed fundamentally from that obtaining in other Commands of the same description; moreover, the distinction between real Staff duties and purely administrative functions was so fine as to be practically non-existent. Doubtless, in small wars the need for specialisation in Staff matters is not very apparent. As General von Schellendorff well points out in his work on "The Duties of the General Staff": "As long as armies were small and movements, encampments, and fighting formations were laid down by hard and fast regulations, the want of trained General Staff Officers was scarcely felt. The plan determined on by the general in command usually contained the details of execution. But few directions were therefore necessary to secure, in the way that was intended, the quartering, concentration, and general advance against the enemy of any army in its fixed, or only slightly modified, fighting formation. . . . But this state of affairs no longer exists. The enormous numerical strength of modern armies and the way they must be organised to meet the constantly changing requirements of war render an immense amount of detail necessary in carrying out military operations even under apparently similar circumstances of time and place. Thus the higher leaders and commanders necessarily require, the permanent support of specially selected and trained officers . . . A necessity has universally been felt of having a distinct portion of the staff entrusted with planning and carrying out the movements of armies in, the field, and generally distinguished, by some special name. This particular branch of the Staff of a general holding an important [illegible] in the field is known in the German Army as the General Staff."

THE ROLE IN TIME OF PEACE

But it is not only in the field that a trained General Staff makes its influence felt It has a further role in peace, the importance of which cannot well be exaggerated. In one respect an army, and to a less extent a navy, differs from every other profession in that it may exist for a generation or more without ever being used for the purpose for which it has its being. In the interval between one war and another the circumstances in which war is carried on may have so altered as to render many of the lessons of any previous campaign almost valueless. Between the Napoleonic wars and 1870 the railway and the telegraph had virtually revolutionised the conduct of war. The fact that in Prussia the changed conditions were fully grasped, while in France they were largely ignored, can be ascribed only to the existence in the former country of a real General Staff and to the absence of one in the latter. The collection of information, the observation of scientific and material progress in the world, and the study of possible theatres of war, are all important functions of a General Staff. But the collection of information is not in itself sufficient. Based on the information accumulated, plans of campaign and theories applicable to changed conditions must be evolved, and the training and the organisation of a nation's army must, if necessary, be modified accordingly. In other words, it is the business of the General Staff at Army Headquarters to ensure that the military system in every part is always up to date and that military science in all its branches receives adequate recognition.

General Staff officers in Commands looking to the Chief of the General Staff as their departmental head, appointed on his advice and trained under his personal supervision, should be fully capable of aiding the Generals with whom they are serving to promote military efficiency and to carry out the policy prescribed at Army Headquarters. Moreover, owing to their accelerated promotion which is to be the reward of approved service on the General Staff, it is probable that the majority of the higher commanders will in course of time have themselves served in the General Staff—a fact which should in future give to Army training a solidity and continuity which have not been always conspicuous in the past.

A General Staff is essentially a War Staff, and every member of it should keep the possibility of war and the requirements of war constantly before his mind. But while applying himself to the study of the theory of war it is essential that he should remain in closest touch with the troops and with

PRACTICAL EXIGENCIES.

In foreign countries this touch between the General Staff and the remainder of the Army is obtained by ensuring that every officer belonging to the General Staff shall, in every rank, actually command troops. For instance, if he belongs to the Infantry he must command a company, a battalion, and a regiment before reaching general's rank. The rule is analogous to that in our own Navy, which prescribes a certain period of sea service in each rank before an officer can be promoted to the next senior rank. A similar rule is, it will be noticed, a feature of the Army Order, where it is laid down that all appointments to the General Staff will be for four years, after which an officer if below the rank of substantive lieutenant-colonel will return to regimental duty for a period of not less than one year. For the sake of the General Staff itself it is to be hoped that this rule will be rigidly enforced, and that exceptions to it will be rare.

The General Staff will be judged by the men it produces. If they prove themselves to be pedantic theorists, if they get out of touch with the Army, or if they exercise their authority by interfering in the details of administrative business for which others are responsible, the failure of the present attempt to form a General Staff is certain. If, on the other hand, they show themselves capable of mastering the science of war, of fully understanding war organisation in all its branches, and of imparting their own knowledge to the Army at large the influence of the General Staff in this country will become as far-reaching as it is in Germany or in Japan. That influence will be exercised in the interest of no one part of the Army alone. As its name implies, the General Staff will be just as much responsible for the training and war organisation of the Auxiliary Forces and of the Regular Army.

Further, provided the General Staff can avoid the suspicion of wishing to interfere in purely administrative matters, there is no reason why its influence should not extend ultimately far beyond these shores and India. The self-governing Colonies will, it is certain, never brook interference in matters connected with the administration and the finance of their own military forces.

But it is, perhaps, not too much to hope that they may in time welcome the assistance of a body of highly trained experts, drawn from all parts of the Empire, whose concern is mainly the war organisation and the war training of the Imperial Forces as a whole. Should such an ideal every be realised, the new General Staff will become a real bond of union between the widely scattered military forces of the Empire, giving to them all common ideas even in matters of detail, so that, if ever the necessity should arise, they could readily be concentrated to form a realy homogeneous Imperial Army.

TERMS OF THE ORDER.

The Army Order thus explained is as follows:—

War Office, Sept. 12, 1906.

The following Instructions are promulgated to the Army.

ORGANISATION OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

1. The General Staff of the Army falls into two principal divisions, *viz.*—

(*a*) The General Staff at Army Headquarters.
(*b*) The General Staff in commands and districts.

2. The functions of the former are to advise on the strategical distribution of the Army, to supervise the education of officers, and the training and preparation of the Army for war, to study military schemes, offensive and defensive, to collect and collate military intelligence, to direct the general policy in Army matters, and to secure continuity of action in the execution of that policy.

3. The functions of the latter are to assist the officers on whose staffs they are serving in promoting military efficiency, especially in regard to the education of officers and the training of the troops, and to aid them in carrying out the policy prescribed by Army Headquarters.

4. With these objects in view, the General Staff will be drawn from the officers of the Army who may be considered most likely to prove capable of forming a school of progressive military thought.

5. The detailed duties which fall to the lot of the General Staff, in furtherance of these objects, are enumerated in Appendix A.

6. The establishment of the General Staff, exclusive of India, *i. e.*, the detailed lists of those posts which will constitute the General Staff appointments of the Army, is given in Appendix B.

7. Appointments to the posts specified in Appendix B will be made from a special list of officers considered well qualified for such employment, termed "The Central Staff List."

8. This list will be drawn up and from time to time revised by the Army Council, in consultation with the Selection Board, and with the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The list will not be published.

9. As a general rule, an officer will not be eligible to have his name placed on the General Staff list unless he holds a Staff College certificate, and unless he has at least eight years' service. But the guiding principle in the selection of officers for this list will be the possession of those qualifications which render them fitted for the performance of the duties of the General Staff.

Of these qualifications, experience on the administrative staff, though not indispensable, will not be disregarded.

10. Officers at present occupying posts specified in Appendix B will not necessarily be selected for the General Staff list.

Officers performing duties other than those detailed in Appendix B are not thereby debarred from selection for the General Staff list.

THE MAKING OF APPOINTMENTS.

11. At home and in the Colonies appointments to the General Staff will be made by the Secretary on State for War from the General Staff list after taking the advice of the Chief of the General Staff. Such appointments, except in the case of staff captains and brigade-majors, will be submitted to the King for his Majesty's approval.

In India such appointments will be made by the Commander-in Chief in India under Indian Army Regulations.

12. All appointments to the General Staff will be for four years, after which an officer, if below the rank of substantive lieutenant-colonel, will return to regimental duty for a period of not less then one year. In exceptional cases the four years' tenure may be extended in the interests of the service, and under similar exceptional conditions a fresh appointment may be made irrespective of the time already spent upon the staff in the performance of other duties.

13. All first appointments to the General Staff will be on probation for the first year. If at the conclusion of such probationary period an officer is retained in his General Staff appointment, his tenure of four years will include the probationary period, and will not be in addition to it. An officer below the rank of lieut.-col. who does not hold a Staff College certificate will, after he has completed the four years tenure of his first General Staff appointment, be sent for one year to the Staff College, where he shall be admitted without entrance examination.

14. When an officer vacates a General Staff appointment his retention on the General Staff list will be subject to the decision of the Secretary of State and advised by the Chief of General Staff, or of the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may be.

15. In addition to the General Staff appointments specified in Appendix B, officers may be attached to the General Staff at Army Headquarters, and occasionally also at the headquarters of commands and elsewhere in excess of the [illegible] appendix.

16. Approved service on the General Staff will be recognised by accelerated promotion. Such accelerated promotion will be bestowed in ordinary cases in the form of a brevet up to the rank of lieut.-col., and above that rank by selection for the rank of substantive colonel.

APPENDIX A.

DETAILED DUTIES OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

1. At the War Office.—The duties are divided and dealt with in three sections, *viz.*, Military Operations, Staff Duties and Military Training.

(*a*) MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Plans of offensive and defensive operations other than in the United Kingdom. Strategical distribution of the Army. Defence schemes abroad. Collection, preparation, and distribution of information as to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom and India.

Collection, preparation (including stategical and tactical consideration) and distribution of information concerning the military geography, resources and armed forces of all foreign countries. Supply of information regarding India and adjoining territories questions relating to the defence of India other than those concerning coast defences. Correspondence with military attaches. Examination of foreign journals and literature generally.

Submarine cables and wireless telegraphy. Ciphers. Library.

Collection of topographical information, compilation and preparation of all maps required for military purposes. All matters connected with frontier questions, boundary delimitations, and Demarcation Commissions. Selection of officers for survey and geographical work. Issue of maps for war.

(*b*) STAFF DUTIES.

Organisation, formation, and instruction of the General Staff. Appointments to the General Staff. Entrance to Staff and Cadet Colleges. Instruction at Staff and Cadet Colleges. Higher training of officers and their examinations for promotion. Foreign language examinations. Preparation for publication of all works bearing on military operations. Military history. General Staff libraries.

(*c*) MILITARY TRAINING.

War organisation. War establishments. Home defence. Plans of concentration for war. Reconnaissance of the United Kingdom. Study of local defence schemes in the United Kingdom.

Training (all arms, including Army Reserve.) Manœuvres, Examination and criticism of manœuvres reports. Allotment of funds for training and manœuvres. Questions connected with the requisition of training grounds and ranges. Appointment of higher Staffs and supervision of instruction at schools for war training. Writing of training manuals. Telegraphs and signalling.

2. In Commands and Divisions.—Schemes of defence in the command. The organisation for war. The training and instruction of the troops. Education and examination of officers. Staff rides. Preparation and execution of schemes for concentrations, manœuvres, and field operations. Intelligence duties.

With Gusto!

That's how you will eat muffins, pastries, fancy bread, big and little cakes, when baked with

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark.)

The flavour will be more pleasing; cakes so soft that they melt in the mouth; pastry, crisp and short.

APPENDIX B.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

I.—DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

BRANCH.	Major-Generals.	Brigadier-Genls.	Cols., Genl. Staff.	Lieut.-Cols. or Majs. Genl. Staff.	Staff Capts., General Staff.	Brigade-Majors.	Attached to General Staff.	Total Officers.
Director of Military Operations	1	—	3	14	17	—	As necessary.	35
Director of Staff Duties	1	—	1	3	4	—		9
Director of Military Training	1	—	2	4	6	—		13
Total at Army Headquarters	3	—	6	21	27	—		57
II.—IN COMMANDS AND DISTRICTS.								
COMMAND OR DISTRICT.								
Aldershot Army Corps	—	1	3	a3	1	6	As necessary.	11
Eastern Command	—	1	2	b3	b1	5		12
Irish Command	—	1	2	c2	d1	6		12
London District	—	—	—	1	—	1		2
Northern Command	—	—	1	1	e2	—		3
Scottish Command	—	—	1	f1	—	—		2
Southern Command	—	1	1	g3	—	3		8
Welsh and Midland Command	—	—	1	h1	—	—		2
South Africa	—	1	2	2	2	—		7
West Africa (Sierra Leone)	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
North China	—	—	—	1	1	—		2
South China	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
Gibraltar	—	—	—	1	—	2		3
Malta	—	—	1	1	—	1		3
Mauritius	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
Egypt	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
Military Attaches	—	—	—	11	—	—		11
Staff College	—	1	—	7	—	—		8
Royal Military Academy	—	—	1	4	—	—		5
Royal Military College (Camberley)	—	—	1	7	—	—		8
Royal Military College (Canada)	—	—	—	i1	i2	—		3
Egyptian Army	—	—	1	1	2	—		4
Colonial military employment	k1	—	—	j3	—	—		4
Total in Commands	1	6	16	54	12	25	—	114
Grand total at Army Headquarters and in commands	4	6	22	75	39	25	—	171

- *a* Includes two Coast Defence (Thames, Dover).
- *b* Includes one Coast Defence (Harwich).
- *c* Includes one Coast Defence (Cork).
- *d* Coast Defence (Londonderry).
- *e* Coast Defence (Newcastle, Mersey).
- *f* Coast Defences.
- *g* Includes two Coast Defence (Portsmouth, Plymouth).
- *h* Coast Defence (Milford Haven).
- *i* One commandant two professors.
- *j* Director of Operations and Staff Duties, Canada; Staff Officer to Inspector-General, West Africa, Professor of Military History and Strategy, Sydney.
- *k* Chief of General Staff Canada.

A NATION IN ARMS.

MR. HALDANE'S GERMAN LESSONS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

London, Sept. 14.

"A nation in arms is the only safeguard," declared Mr. Haldane, in a speech at Newcastle-on-Tyne this evening.

"I desire," he said, "to popularise the conception of a nation in arms. I do not mean a spirit of militarism—I hate militarism—but militarism so-called is one thing, and the obligations of the national defence to stand up for their hearths and homes, and for the interests of the Empire is another. We must resort to the people. Unless we have an army based on the people it will be, according to the modern war standard, a weak army."

Speaking of the General Staff order, he said it was no new conception. The original idea must be labelled "Made in Germany." It was imported by the Hartington Commission a good many years ago, and its principles were finally embodied in the admirable memorandum of Mr. Arnold-Forster.

He did not deny that it might have in it something from the recent investigations on the other side of the German ocean. It had many things that would not have been there unless he had had repeated and frequent conversations with the German General Staff.

But our problem was different from the German and we could not transplant German institutions. The organisation of the business side of the Army interested him more than the General Staff, and we could learn from abroad the enormous advantages of decentralisation.

As to the so-called auxiliary forces, he believed in one national Army with regulars, militia, yeomanry and volunteers all forming one whole, a kind of military cone with a sharp point of finely-tempered metal (the regular troops) to be of the very highest degree of training.

He hoped that on January 1 we should see completed the six great divisions, perfect in all arms, each thoroughly organised for the service of the country and particularly with a view of acting in concert with the Navy.

He looked to the volunteers for expansion. We should concentrate our energies and spend our money in training men between seventeen and twenty-four, and passing them trained into the reserve from which they would come forth on national emergencies.

If we had sufficient national enthusiasm we might get into the field and maintain an army of seven or eight or nine hundred thousand men.

"C.-B" AND THE "GENERAL STAFF."

A HINT FOR UNIONISTS.

There is an incident in the history of the formation of a General Staff for the British Army, writes a correspondent, which deserves the attention of Unionists.

In 1891 the Hartington Commission on Naval and Military Administration strongly urged the formation of a General Staff for the Army. From that recommendation one Commissioner dissented on the ground that "in this country there is, in truth, no room for general military policy." He continued: "I am, therefore, at a loss to know where, for this large branch of its duties, the new department could find an adequate field in the circumstances of this country. There might, indeed, be a temptation to create such a field for itself, and I am thus afraid that, while there would be no use for the proposed office, there might be in it some danger to our best interests."

The Commissioner who thus expressed his views was Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the present Prime Minister, and head of the Government which is now responsible for the creation of a General Staff!

Sir Henry's leading organ, the "Daily News," has all unconsciously, provided the proper comment on the situation. It said yesterday of the General Staff "that we have been without it so long is only one more evidence of our national preference for muddle rather than method." On his own showing, Sir Henry had the same preference "for muddle rather than method."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. September. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt J Frizelle, B
Mr T M Xavier, B
Mr C O Connell, B
Mr R M Williamson, B
Mr F H Todd, B
Mr F A Foy, B
Mr W G McFarland, M Cov
Brig-Gen C L Woollcombe, Allahabad, B le
Major G V Holmes, Meywar Bhil Corps,
Lieut A R Withers, 16 Cav
Lieut J L Murphy, 43 Erinpura R

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major T W Irvine, I M S, B, study leave from July 1 to 7 1906
Capt V E H Lindesay, I M S, B, 6 mo furl.
Mr H Birrell, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E B Havell, B, 1 year's furl.
Mr J A Stevens, B, 14 days' furl
Mr F J Wood, B 6 weeks' M C
Mr R F Godfrey-Faussett, B, 1 mo furl
Capt D C Kemp, I M S, M, 9 days' extraordinary leave.
Mr J P Bedford, M Cov furl to Oct 27 1906
Mr C D J Carmichael, M, 20 days' furl.
Mr J S Battie, M, 1 week's furl
Major A Street, I M S, Bo, study leave from May 16 1906, to Aug 15, 1906
Miss F L McAfee, Bo, 10 days' extraordinary leave
Major D H Cameron, I A, 4 days
Major W L Malcolm, 31 Punj 4 mo
Capt C Hodgkinson, 6 Cav, 3 days
Capt. H Meakin, I M S, 6 mo M C
Capt J M T Hogg, 1-9 G R, 3 mo M C
Lieut E C R Kempson, 1 Brahmans, 1 mo
Lieut J F Todd, 39 C I H, 3 days
Lieut D J N Blair, 17 Inf, 4 days
Lieut W C Kirkwood, 97 Deccan Inf, 24 Dec. M C
Lieut E D Mathew, 2 G R 1 mo M C
Lieut O Owen, 76 Punj, 6 mo M C
Lieut N A Worlledge, 75 C I, 2 mo M C
Lieut C L Tireman, 6 G R, 14 days
Second Lieut H Bennett, attd. 1-3 G R, 6 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col A Milne, I M S, B
Lieut-Col R S Maclagan, B
Lieut-Col H S P Davies, B
Major F C Clarkson, I M S B
Major H G B Raitt, B.
Major H Susten Smith I M S, B,
Major D Herbert, B
Capt E Barnardiston, B
Capt C W Wilkinson B
Mr S P O'Donnell, B Cov
Mr J Campbell, B Cov
Mr C A C Streatfeild, B Cov
Mr C A H Townsend, B Cov
Mr R S Pratt, B Cov
Mr S G Hart, B Cov
Mr H W C Carnduff, B Cov
Mr A E Martineau, B Cov
Mr H C Woodman, B
Mr W F L Beau, B
Mr A E T Sarfas. B
Mr W H D Allison, B.
Mr F H Vick, B
Mr D R Wright, B
Mr A H M Lawson, B
Mr J A Devenish, B
Mr R Butcher, B
Mr A B Kennedy. B
Mr J P Bedford, M Cov
Mr C D J Carmichael, M
Mr J S Battie, M
Mr G S Wilson, Bo
Miss F L McAfee, Bo

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

reproduced in the organ of the British Committee," *India*. Although Mr. Smith will have none of Mr. Hyndman's wild talk he grants that the time has come "when Indian agencies should be used more freely in the administration of the country." This is very different from saying that no British agency should be used in the administration of the country, which so far as we can judge, here seems to be what some of your extremists want.

GERMANY'S "ALLY."

The text of the Kaiser's allusions at Breslau to the Almighty is translated by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* as follows:—"As great the King

THE SECOND PRUSSIAN FREDERICK

was never forsaken by his old (Divine) ally, even so our Fatherland and this fair province will always remain close to his heart." In the somewhat familiar references to the Deity with which the Kaiser is fond of interlarding his oratory he is merely following the example set by his grandfather Wilhelm I. Those who are old enough to remember the Franco-German war will recall how the despatches of the King of Prussia, as he then was, to his "dear Augusta" reporting overwhelming victories against those wicked Frenchmen were full of thanks to Providence and the disgust that these unctuous and almost blasphemous telegrams caused in this country. They were frequently made the subject of many parodies, chiefly doggerel One of the more irreverent parodies ran somewhat as follows:—

My dear Augusta,
We've given the French another buster,
Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Kruger—peace to his ashes—was, if I may be allowed the expression, not in it with Wilhelm I.

"STUNTS."

How many readers of the *Bombay Gazette* know what "Stunts" means? I confess that until the other day I had never heard the word which I find is used in up-to-date newspaper offices to denote certain methods of sending up a journal's circulation. When, for example, a paper "takes over Margate for a day" by means of coupons which enable Londoners to go there and back for two shillings and provide them with luxuries like a visit to the Hall, by-the-Sea, to say nothing of refreshments, at a merely nominal price that is what is described as "stunts." The highly condensed paper, the *Daily Mirror*, which early in its career demonstrated the fact that whatever else they can accomplish, ladies cannot run a daily paper successfully is most in the employment of "stunts" as a device for increasing the number of its readers, and announces another "gigantic gala day" at the Crystal Palace free of charge. All that has to be done is to cut out the coupon appearing in the issue of the chosen day and present it at the Crystal Palace turnstiles. One of the inducements offered to the million to procure coupons is the "Topsy-Turvey" Railway which "quite by chance" has, the *Mirror* tells us, been discovered to be "a complete sure for liver-complaint." Sydenham Hill after this aught to prove even a greater attraction than the Row for the members of the Liver Brigade.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The many Bombay friends of Mr. J. M. Shields will be interested to learn that he has become one of the General Managers of the P. & O. Company. The vacancy he fills was caused by the retirement of Mr. F. R. Kendall who throughout his long service extending over fifty years was distinguished not only by his devotion to the interests of the Company but by his extreme courtesy to all with whom he had business relations. He carries with him in his well-earned retirement the best wishes of a host of friends and his genial presence will be much missed in Leadenhall Street. Mr. H. W. Uloth, whom you also know in Bombay as a former popular agent of the P. & O. Company, is now the Senior Manager, his other colleague, besides Mr. Shields, being Mr. H. H. Joseph, whose earlier experience was I believe gained in the Far East. Mr. Shields' place, as Assistant Manager and Inspector, is taken by Mr. Frank Ritchie, and Mr. A.W. Symes returns to Bombay in the capacity of Superintendent of the Company's establishment at its headquarters in India.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The announcement that a University Professor from Vienna hanged himself at an Adriatic seaside resort last Friday need cause no surprise. I suppose the poor man was bored to death. I wonder more people do not commit suicide at sea-side resorts. Anything more flat, stale and unprofitable than a visitor's life at such places it is impossible to conceive. Personally I am acquainted with no sea-side watering place where existence is tolerable for more than three days.

The death announced this morning of Mr. Kemball, formerly a much esteemed member of the Bench of the Bombay High Court, has caused great regret amongst a wide circle of friends. He was a type of Civilian of which India cannot have too many representatives.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HEUGH S SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, September 29.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 2nd proximo at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so without delay.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 29.

210.—Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Wednesday the 17th October 1906.

Full particulars of time and place will be notified hereafter.

211.—Issue of Arms.—Members of the Corps are requested to attend at Head-Quarters to receive their Arms and Equipment as early as possible. Issues will be made between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, except on Sundays.

P. B. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

That Tired Feeling

Which is so disheartening is often caused by poor, thin blood, resulting in deficient vitality

The blood needs to be enriched and vitalized; and for this there is no medicine in the world equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The cures it has worked, the men, women, and children it has restored to health, are countless in number. One such experience is as follows:

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and would not be without it. I used to suffer with boils and skin eruptions, attended with great lassitude and exhaustion. In fact, I was so ill that I could not attend to my business. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I did so, and I am happy to say that the medicine restored me to perfect health. I have since used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for my children, in various complaints, and it has always proved effective. I can safely recommend it to sufferers as a true blood purifier."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE RIGHT WAY TO LEARN A PIECE OF MUSIC.

"When I was staying at Trouville at the beginni of this month," writes a Paris correspondent, "I h the pleasure of hearing a most patient and painstaki young lady practising the piano every morning. S lived in the house directly opposite the one in whic was staying, and I never missed a single note! She w as I have said, exceedingly painstaking, and she w surely and rapidly developing into a 'hopeless stumble I wanted—more than I can say—to go across the s and give her word or two of advice, but—the usag society forbade such an extreme course of actio mention it in these columns because it is painfully that many girls, in their determined effort to play cor ly cultivate a habit of stumbling which in after years not be got rid of. We will suppose that a moder good pianist wishes to learn, say, an etude of Chopi She should first read it right through at a moderat pace and not attempting to play all the not correctly. She should try to get a general idea of th meaning of the piece, and then she should begin t practise. After the first reading she will know perfectly well where the rocks are situated: she mus take each 'rock, separately and very patiently, an grind it to powder. Let her play the special bar, o bars, twenty times over, very slowly, very firmly, an with her fingers pressed to the notes as if she we practising 'finger exercises.' Each rock must be take in the same way, and then the whole piece agai played through very slowly.

CERTAINTY AND EVENNESS.

"The object in view is absolute certainty and even ness: one bar must be as thoroughly mastered as an other, and there must not remain a single 'rock.' the student finds that she is not sufficiently advanc to play the piece—after proper practice—quite correctl and in perfect time she must regard it as a study o she must never, never attempt to play in quickly or a show piece. She must choose something less difficul and attack it in the way I have above suggested. had many lectures on the 'stumbling habit' from o of the most famous pianoforte teachers in Europ and his opinion was that the habit could not be ove come if allowed to take a firm hold. It breeds nervou ness and uncertainty, and—in piano playing—there no more horrible quality than uncertainty. I, happi am not a teacher of the piano, but if I did chance teach I should start a revolution! My Pupils would be allowed, in any circumstances, to play pieces whi they could not thoroughly master: which they co not—after a proper amount of study—play as perfec as might Paderewski himself! A piece of mu by a great composer must be played perfec or—not played at all, unless in private, purposes of study. No one has a right to h up Chopin and Beethoven and Bach. The works great men must be played as they are written if th are to be played at all. "The course pursued by v many piano teachers is as outrageous as it is stup For 'show off' purposes they give young girls s pieces as the Hungarian rhapsodies of Liszt, encourage them to play them 'in the drawing-ro Any musician of ordinary merit knows that Lis music simply cannot be played by any but first professionals: the technical difficulties stupendous, and why should one venture to say t one was playing a rhapsody by Liszt when all difficulties parts are, necessarily, taken at qua time? It is not Liszt at all, it is a composition of young pianist."

MR. MORLEY AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

Correspondence with the Secretar of State.

The following correspondence has passed betw the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the pression of the Opium Trade and the Secretary State for India:—

Bridge House, Queen Victoria Street, E. C., September, 1906.

To the right Hon. John Morley, M. P., Secretar State for India.

Sir,—Herewith I forward a copy of the debat the Opium question which took place in the Hous Commons on the 30th May last, published by Society, with notes intended to correct cer inaccuracies on the part of the various speakers.

The text is that of the official report, with on two slight corrections. At p. 11 I have restored own nervous phrase—"so vast a complex as the In Empire," which I noted down at the time. in p of the weaker one substituted by the reporters.

I venture to call your attention to the notes appe ed to your own speech, dealing with some points as which it seems to me that the information supply to has been inaccurate or misleading. Upon the quest of the Malwa Opium Trade, I would refer you to admirable "Minute of Dissent," presented by Mr. J. Wilson, M. P., as one of the members of the Ro Commission on Opium. His conclusions on this subj are quoted in the note at p. 12. The evidence arguments on which those conclusions are based be found in paragraphs 12 to 47 of the Minute, pa 19 to 21 of the reprint published by the Society, which I enclose a copy.

Whilst Anti-Opiumists do not desire and harsh summary dealing with the reasonable claims of Native States, and have repeatedly urged that Indian Government should first deal with the prod tion of Opium in its own territory and the preparati of the drug in its own factories, they cannot adm that the Native States have any right to use Brit territory for a traffic which the House of Comm has unanimously declared to be "morally indefensib

Permit me to add a few words on another port of your speech, which struck me somewhat painfu but which did not come within the limits above l down for notes on the debate. I refer to the pass in which, after mentioning the proposal of "a subs gift or loan" from this country, to make up the loss the Indian revenue from suppressing the Opium Tr you suggested that if the Chancellor of the Excheq were asked for £3,000,000, "that would be worth d cussing, but [you] did not think the discussion wou last long." I could not but regret that you shou treat this serious aspect of the question in a way wh seemed to suggest that, in your opinion, the Briti people have seriously degenerated since the time wh they cheerfully paid twenty millions sterling wipe out the disgrace of slavery in their We Indian possessions, though the wealth of th country has vastly increased since then. It w surely not be deemed by a Secretary of Sta for India, and that Secretary yourself, to be a sufficie answer to this parallel, that in the earlier case it w needful to propitiate the powerful Parliamentary in terest of the West Indian proprietors, whilst in th present instance the only persons affected are the voi less millions of India. Whilst I am persuaded th retrenchment, especially in military expenditure, shoul be mainly looked to for supplying the deficiency, I am anxious that the Indian people themselves should sha largely in the benefits of such retrenchment. In com mon, I believe, with almost all the most earnest op ponents of the Opium Trade, I should regard it as mea and unworthy on the part of our country to ins that India give up the Opium revenue, whil declining ourselves to contribute any part of the loss be sustained. We are certainly, as a nation, ri enough, and I hope that we are generous enough, to b able to help our great dependency, a large proportio of whose population is exceedingly poor, in accomplis ing this great act of justice [towards China.] I canno but believe that this would be the sentiment of th House of Commons, which has so emphatically endor the Government's decision to put an end to the Opiu Trade with China.

Here I come to a point at which I am glad to be abl to exchange criticism, frank but friendly, for hearty con gratulation. There was much in your speech to which I listened with the greatest pleasure and appreciation. This especially applies to the generous and nobl assurance which you gave to the Chinese Governmen on behalf of the Indian and Home Government, of the readiness to accept any bona fide proposal from Chin for a mutual arrangement to put an end to the Opiu curse, which has so long afflicted that country, and fo which the British people have so large a share o responsibility. I know by private correspondenc received from China, as well as through the Press, th your offer has already greatly cheered and helped the in that country, natives and foreigners, who are desirous of ridding it of its greatest national curs I am shortly leaving for a visit to China, the course of which I hope to have many opportu of making known your offer. I trust that it will no be long before a satisfactory arrangement is arrived at between the British and Chinese Governments, which will for ever put an end to all suspicion of pressure by this country upon China to admit Opium, and will pave the way for her speedy deliverance from this curse.— Yours, with great respect.

JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER,
Hon. Secretary.

India Office, Whitehall,
September 11th, 190

Dear Sir,—I am desired by Mr. Morley to than you for your letter of the 3rd inst., and for the troub you have taken with his speech. He will not l sight of the considerations that you urge.—I am, &c.,

F. A. HIRTZEL.

Joseph G. Alexander, Esq.

[illegible]CIAL NEWS.

[illegible]DON, SEPTEMBER 27.

[illegible] 65 [illegible] unchanged [illegible]

INTEREST—

[illegible] loans [illegible] 4 1-2 [illegible] + 1/4

[illegible] loans [illegible] 4 1-8 [illegible] unchanged

[illegible] from the Bank of England about £300,000 [illegible]

TALLOW.—

[illegible] Australian Beef 25.

[illegible] Mutton 26.

[illegible]

[illegible] India 12-6 Oct.-Dec. [illegible]

METALS—

[illegible] £ 12 10.0 = + 10s

[illegible] Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-2-6

Basic Steel bars £ 5-0-0.

WHEAT—[illegible]

RAPESEED—

Yellow [illegible] 13 1/4 + 1/4 April-May done quiet

[illegible] 13 5/8 — 3/8 Sep.-Oct. [illegible] quiet

LINSEED—

Linseed [illegible] 17 3/8 + 3/8 Sept.-Oct. done steady

COTTON—

Cotton in New York 9 3/8.

ARRIVALS—

Steamers [illegible]

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	[illegible]
Last Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	5·60 [illegible]
Egyptian [illegible] brown	[illegible]
Sales on speculation and for Export	400
Indian	nil
Futures closed	steady

[illegible]

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·70 + 10
[illegible] month	9·23 + 9
[illegible] month of [illegible]	9·06 + 8

[illegible] bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 1/4 + 1/16
[illegible] month	9·23 + 14
[illegible] month of [illegible]	9·08 + 11
[illegible]	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27 Sept.

Cotton	135	bales.
Wheat	4,238	cwts.
[illegible]	2,229	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	789	„
Gingellyseed	434	„
Poppyseed	83	„
Groundnuts	131	„
Castorseed	6,204	„
Rice	2,229	„
Myrabollams	5	„
Cottonseed	6,850	„
Mowraseed	151	„
Gram	1,947	„
Joowar	2,837	„
[illegible]	96	„

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

[illegible] the Calcutta Banks closed for the Durga Pooja holidays, business in Bombay has been more than usually dull during the past week. There has been slightly more demand for money and the tone in the market is very steady. But goods are not moving and stocks here are heavy, and this state of affairs seems likely to last until after the Diwali. Prospects for the coming season are very good. There has been ample rainfall throughout the country and there is every possibility of large crops in the near future. But until these crops begin to move business is likely to drag on as at present. The high rates in the London discount market make Banks chary buyers of bills except at full market rates both for ready and forward deliveries. And whatever bills may be making for distant deliveries, they are not coming out at present. [illegible] remittance is also [illegible] small offtake in the bazaar of goods in stock.

Crop reports continue satisfactory. There has been a moderate rainfall in parts of the Berars, Central Provinces and Central India districts, which is slightly unfavorable to the cotton plants in their present advanced state, but no damage is reported and the weather is again clearing up. Throughout Kathiawar, Guzerat and Khandeish fine clear weather has been experienced, crops maturing rapidly, and prospects are excellent. In the South heavy rain has fallen during the week and seasonable weather is reported for the sowing of the cotton crop. In the Bengal districts cotton picking has commenced and small arrivals of kappas are reported in the markets.

COTTON.

The fluctuations in Liverpool and America were on a moderate scale throughout the week and the general tone of the market was fairly steady. Arrivals at the Ports are increasing, but stocks are small, and until the receipts begin to weigh up on the market, prices are not likely to give way to any extent. Crop prospects continue favourable and the [illegible] movement must now be large. But holders are probably keeping their cotton back to take advantage of the present level of prices, hedging with forward sales of futures. There is some stringency however in the money market, and this state of affairs cannot last much longer. When the crop does begin to move freely towards the ports, lower rates are probable, as there seems little doubt now that a large crop has been grown, and is being harvested in favourable weather.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York during the past week:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
September 21st	5·57	9·75
„ 22nd	5·55	9·70
„ 24th	5·47	9·60
„ 25th	5·50	9·60
„ 26th	5·56	9·60
„ 27th	5·60	9·70

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
September 21st	5·05	9·20
„ 22nd	5·02	9·13
„ 24th	4·98	9·04
„ 25th	4·98	9·09
„ 26th	5·01	9·14
„ 27th	5·05	9.23

It is to be noted that during the current month the Spot price in Liverpool has advanced 26 points owing to scarcity of Middling quality. New York spot has declined about 20 points, while in New Orleans we close at the opening rate for September. The futures quotations in America are some 12 to 15 points higher than in the beginning of the month, while in Liverpool they have [illegible] about 15 points.

[illegible] market for new crops declined early in [illegible] closes steady with some advance on [illegible] quoted since last mail left. The [illegible] put through has not been on a [illegible] apparently, on account of the [illegible] there seems to be a fair enquiry [illegible] chiefly for the Far East. [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Trade [illegible] on the 25th [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,43,174	3,08,429
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,48,913	1,35,096
[illegible]	769	4,53,357	1,40,716
[illegible]	154	4,96,281	5,66,739
[illegible]	47	3,60,531	3,91,101
Total Oomras	1,953	16,01,689	15,60,073
Dhollera	610	1,98,184	99,928
Broach	[illegible]	2,19,387	2,07,994
Coomta and Dharwar	66	36,179	1,44,080
Western	85	27,072	25,325
Bengals, N.W. Provinces	128	3,14,760	3,77,820
Bengals, Rajputana	nil	44,207	1,77,406
Sind	217	20,840	98,996
Persian	301	2,070	2,832
American	911	19,786	60,137
Egyptian	nil	1,902	1,982
Other Sorts	1,472	6,267	8,363
Total	4,934	[illegible],615	26,80,668

COTTON STATISTICS.

		Bales.
Receipts for week	..	4,934
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Sept.	..	[illegible]
Shipments for the week to Europe	..	3,734
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	..	1,898
Total	..	5,632

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th Sept.

Europe	948,892
Japan	413,948
China	25,263
Coast Ports	432,339
Total	1,490,449
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports	9,405

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	9,000 „

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·14	5·07	5·05
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
5·06	5·08	5·10
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·12	5·14	5·16
plus 1	plus 2	plus 2

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	194
Do. fine	Dec.	„	191
Do. fine	Jan.	„	190
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	214
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	217
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	192
M G K A fine	„	„	204
M G Bengals fully good	„	„	176 1-2
M G Broach good	„	„	230
Fine		„	240

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—A good many tenders have been made against September sattas last week, and the market has become quiet in consequence. The next settlement is December and transfers were made from this to that month. The market is likely to keep steady after the end of this month as ready end will not then be offered so freely as now. We quote:—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 7-3 to 7-4
September	... ...	„ 7-8-6
December	... ...	„ 7-9-6
Apl-May.	... ...	„ 7-9-5

RAPESEED.—This market is daily advancing owing to very small stocks and exporters have to pay high rates to complete shipments. The new crop market is also strong with a better demand from home and owing to dealers covering previous sales. The weather has been everywhere good for sowing purposes. We quote:—

Ready Guzerat yellow	Rs. 9-2-0 B.T.
Do. Cawnpore Brown	„ 8-12-0 „
Do. do. April-May Delhi Brown	„ 7-3-6 R.T.

A fair amount of business was put through in Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Rape for March April at 2 to 3 annas higher than April-May rates.

POPPYSEED.—Market has advanced during the week owing to improved demand in Europe and to dealers covering previous sales. We quote:—

Ready	...Rs. 8-14-0 B.T.
April-May	...Rs. 7-14-6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—This market during the week advanced considerably but the tone is quiet at the close. We quote:

85 per cent. Bold White Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 41
75 „	„ 40
50 „	„ 39
Black Delhi	„ 38

COTTONSEED.—Market quiet but steady. We quote Rs. 18 Jan.-Feb. delivery.

CASTORSEED.—This market has given way Rs. 2, during the week owing to absence of demand from shippers. New crop prospects are excellent.

Ready	Rs. 32-0-0 B.T.
April-May	„ 32-0-0 sellers.

GROUNDNUTS.—A good business was done since last mail left. We quote in a steady market Rs. 36 per candy R.T.

WHEAT.—There is absolutely nothing doing in this market, by local mills or exporters. New crop prospects could hardly be better. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 4-8.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	60,987 cwts.
Linseed	13,40[illegible] „
Rape Rai and Mustard	3,984 „
Gingellyseed	3,127 „
Poppyseed	2,357 „
Groundnuts	1,258 „
Castorseed	28,532 „
Rice	30,778 „
Myrabollams	710 „
Cottonseed	44,517 „
Mowraseed	1,738 „
Gram	18,060 „
Joowar	16,871 „
Maize	91 „

FREIGHTS.

Freights are steady for near shipment and quiet for forward. Bookings are reported for Antwerp at 11s. seeds and 11s. 6d. cotton, for Hamburg 11s. 6d. cotton and Dunkirk 12s. cotton, all October shipment. For January-February 12s. 6d. seeds only is reported booked for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hull, single ports named, while for January to May 13s. is paid for open ports.

The fixtures reported are the Steamer "Djibouti" 3 ports at 10s. 6d. October loading and two steamers for January at 13s. two picked ports.

MONEY.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	16,66,615	Increase
Other Deposits	„	17,28,601	do
Sundries	„	11,451	Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	65,50,520	do
		Unchanged.	
Other Authorised Securities	„		
Credits on Securities	„	1,07,640	Increase
Loans do.	„	21,11,450	do
Bills discounted & purchased	„	32,38,91	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	„	4,81,172	do
Sundries	„	690	do
Cash	„	17,08,953	Increase

The increase in cash balance is due to the increase in Trade demand of about 6 1/4 lakhs, decline in Bank's investments of 6 1-2 lakhs and the increase of Public deposits of about 17 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal was only open for one day since the last cash balance was issued and no report is to hand this week. The Bank of Madras cash balance was 16 1/2 lakhs up and no change in the Bank rate was made there or in Bombay. There is a good demand locally for short fixed deposits at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum for two months.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 13th Sept.		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th	„	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th	„	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th	„	5	do.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 1,01,70,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday of one crore, Rs. 78,80,000 in bills was taken at 1s. 4 1/16d. and Rs. 21,20,000 in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 3/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 18 per cent. The bulk of the allotment was, as usual, taken by Calcutta. For next week one crore is again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 14th September brings £100,000 gold for Bombay, and £90,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	55,[illegible]
Bombay	„	13,50,000
Madras	„	10,70,000
Total	Rs.	79,30,000

The mail of the 21st September brings £220,000 silver and £10[illegible] gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	56,50,000
Bombay	„	12,40,000
Madras	„	11,40,000
Total	Rs.	80,80,000

The mail of the 28th September brings £110,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, £1[illegible],000 silver and £10,000 gold to Calcutta also the following Council Bills:—

[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Exchange continues very firm and Discount in London shews a tendency to further advance and gold is again leaving the Bank of England. Here rates are practically unchanged. Occasionally a bill is sold at 1s. 4 5/16d. but the pucca rate is 1/32d. more ready and forward. Business all round is extremely limited as merchants do not like the present level of prices.

EXCHANGE—Rates are as under.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	...	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do, 6 do do.	...	1s. 4 1/2
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	171
Marks 3 do. do.	...	140
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	161
Shanghai 30 do. do.	...	218
Japan 30 do. do.	...	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee paper advanced early in the week to Rs. 79, for Monday's settlement, but the tone at the close is again quiet. We do not hear of much fresh business passing in the bazaar. Budlees are made for the settlement of the end of October at an advance of about 2 annas over the near rate. With tight money in view the prospects for the bulls are not very good.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98-14
1st settlement 1st October	98-14
2nd settlement 31st October	97-0
3 per cent [illegible]	85-0

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103	8
4 per cent „ „	1920	103	8
4 per cent „ „	1922	103	8
4 per cent „ „	1906	103	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1954	[illegible]	4
5 per cent „ „	1946	103	4
3 per cent „ „	Tansa	121	0
6 per cent „ „	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent „ „	1964-65	103	8

BULLION.

Silver was steady at the opening and advanced to Rs. 79·15. To-day with the decline advised in London the tone is easier and quotations have declined as under. The daily offtake is about 50 bars.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79	5	0
Do. 1st settlement	79	10	0
Do. 2nd do	80	0	0

PIECE GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market is very quiet and no business is reported.

GREY GOODS.—There is a moderate enquiry only, and no bulk of business is passing.

GREY DHOTIES.—There is a good retail demand.

FANCIES.—Here also there is a retail business passing with no wholesale enquiry.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	80,000	42,000	6,000
Hongkong		No advices received.	

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER [illegible] YELLOW METAL.—The market has further [illegible] only a small business is reported [illegible]

[illegible] market quiet but steady with not much doing.

SPELTER.—Firm.

QUICKSILVER.—Unchanged.

COALS.

The market is steady. In Desbergur a small sale is reported at Rs. 12-12.

SHARES.

THE market is quiet and Mill shares have declined in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,469. Commercial Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 31. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 1,030 C.D. Bombay United to Rs. 575. Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 2,110. Connaughts at Rs. 640. Colaba Land and Mill shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,150, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,510, Davids to Rs. 470. Empress to Rs. 535, Imperials at Rs. 320. James Greaves at Rs. 555, Jamsheds have declined to Rs. 202 1/2, Kohinoors to Rs. 755. Manekji Petits during the whole week ruled between Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 3,675 and on Friday they went down heavily to Rs. 3,540 and closed at Rs. 3,565 for October settlement. Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 215. Standards to Rs. 1,475, Svadeshi to Rs. 1,650, C.D. Crescents are quiet at Rs. 131 1/4 Phoenix at Rs. 172 1/2, Centuries at Rs. 2,125, Textiles [illegible] New City of Bombay at Rs. 725. Press shares are unchanged. Mofussils at Rs. 587 1/2. New Berars at Rs. 500 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 130 X.D. In Miscellaneous companies Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 138, Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 410 X.D. Treachers at Rs. 540. Bombay Telephones are in demand at Rs. 36. In Railway Companies Tapti-Valleys have advanced to Rs. 482 1/2. Ahmedabad-Prantej are quiet at Rs. 522 1/2.

WILSON COLLEGE SOCIAL MEETING.

Lord Northcote Shield.

IN response to the invitation from the President and Members of the Wilson College Gymkhana, a number of ladies and gentlemen—College students predominating—met in a social meeting in the College Hall last night for the formal reception of the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield won by the College students at the last inter-collegiate cricket contests.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan, principal of the College, presided, and, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the team on their victory. This was the first occasion on which the shield was brought within the walls of the College building. He was present at the last competition and he could say that the team played better when the chances of victory seemed smaller. Great credit, he said, was due to Sorabji D. Rutnagar, Captain of the XI, for uniformly preserving calm, judicious and resolute determination. During the series of the contests he had never lost his head.

Rev. Robertson, President of the College Gymkhana, next addressed the meeting. He regretted that their gymkhana did not own a building and that the plot of ground next to the Hindu Gymkhana which was promised to them some time ago had not yet been given them.

Mr. B. V. Desai, secretary of the Gymkhana, having addressed the assembly, the chairman said that he had often been in communication with the Improvement Trust to obtain the piece of ground on the Kennedy Sea-face. They could not just then spare the plot but as soon as new chawls were ready and when the poor workmen now occupying the huts thereon could find place of habitation. The huts would be removed and, he was assured, the plot would be placed at their disposal.

Silver cups were presented by Mrs. Mackichan to Mr. S. D. Rutnagar, captain of the team, and Messrs D. K. Kapadia, Wandekar, and De Souza for taking prominent part in the final contest.

Mr. Rutnagar also addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated, after an interesting musical programme was gone through.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & VIGOUR
SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Sept. 10.

The seniorities of the undermentioned engineer-lieutenants have been antedated as stated below—namely:—H B Tostevin, from April 1, 1906, to Oct. 1, 1904; [illegible] G Budge, from April 1, 1906, to July 1, 1905; A G G Rosevere, from April 1, 1906, to July 1, 1905. Staff Paymr. W H Campion has been promoted to the rank of fleet paymaster in His Majesty's fleet.

War Office, Sept. 11.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Second Lieut R T Gwatkin is placed temporarily on the Half-pay list on account of ill-health.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Capt the Hon D R H Pelham resigns his commission.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Capt R N Yorke retires on retired pay to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry under the provisions of Article 506 of the Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906.

14th (King's) Hussars—Second Lieut F F Villiers to be lieutenant on augmentation.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers—Capt G Hutton-Riddell M V O resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards.

Second Lieut J T Hibbert resigns his commission.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Capt B T Churcher is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt and Brevet Major A R S Martin to be major, vice A J King D S O retired.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut C H Dinnan is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet O. Sutton-Nelthorpe, from the Royal Military College which appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28, 1906, is cancelled.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut C C Foss to be lieutenant, vice A B Lemon, promoted.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut W M Acton to be captain in succession to Major W E S Burch, who holds a Staff appointment.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H W McCall in succession to Major H G Holmes, employed with Mounted Inf in South Africa B H Leatham, vice L E H Humfrey, seconded.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut C Wade, to be lieutenant, H V C Turnbull, promoted.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt E W Alkinso is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Second Lieut H N Vinen to be lieutenant, vice E S Stephenson, D S O seconded.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Capt W G Tarbet, D S O to be adjutant, vice H A Carr, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut T H Preston, from half-pay to be lieutenant, vice G Burrows, resigned, with precedence next below Lieut C Fletcher; Corporal V Batchelor, from Scots Guards, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G E M Hill, promoted.

The Hampshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt W de L Williams, D S O to be captain, vice C T Lawrence, seconded; Lieut F G Moore to be captain, vice E R Street, resigned.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut W Barrow is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health the surname of Second Lieut R W Dammers is as now described and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28, 1906.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.—Major W Clegg retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major H M Finch to be major, vice W Clegg; Supernumerary Capt F W Foley, D S O to be captain vice H M Finch.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut A P Bowen to be lieutenant vice R L Surtees, resigned. Gentleman Cadet L H Toun, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R L Surtees, resigned.

The Highland Light Inf.—Lieut R C Greenwood is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut E W C Monro to be captain, vice A V Weir, promoted.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col H F S Hamsden, Indian Army, military accountant-general, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the army; Lieut.-Col temporary Col J W A Morgan, inspector-general, Indian Civil Veterinary Dept, to be colonel Lieut E H G Leggett, R A is granted the local rank of captain while employed with the Malay States Guides. The undermentioned native officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement—Risaldar Major Faiz Talab Khan, sardar bahadur, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) Risaldar Major Wafer Ali Khan sardar bahadur, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse); Subadar Major Sayyid Husain, sardar bahadur, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers, Subadar Major Lehna Sigh, sardar bahadur 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force.)

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg Lieut Col J H Maclean having resigned his commission in the Volunteers, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Admiralty, 11th September, 1906.

Acting Engineer Lieutenant Alan George Barker has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer Lieutenant, Dated 1st December, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Orders in Council of 13th May, 1901, and 11th July, 1905—

Basil Reginald Hamilton Taylor, formerly a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, has been placed on the list of Officers volunteering to serve in the event of war or emergency, and has been granted permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 8th September, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Harry Newton to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th September, 1906.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant John Robertson has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 17 February, 1906.

Admiralty 12th September, 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Henry Peter Root, M V O, has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Sub-Lieutenant Douglas Faviell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th August, 1906.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Alan Charles Henderson Duke has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 30th September, 1905.

Paymaster Frederick George Motton has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Frederick William Kershaw has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 11th September, 1906.

Admiralty, 13th September, 1906.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant William Mahoney has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Boatswain William Trenanen has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th September, 1906.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet Ronald Guy Pearson Wood from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the Gazette of the 28th August 1906, is cancelled.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet Ronald Guy Pearson Wood, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C A Shaw, D S O, promoted into 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers. Dated 15th September, 1906.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Captain Edward York resigns his Commission. Dated 15th September, 1906.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Lieutenant Vyvyan N Lockett, from Royal Field Artillery, to be Lieutenant, to complete Establishment. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Henry E Tyler, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel retires on retired pay. Dated 8th September, 1906.

Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant Edward H Weiler-Poley, M V O resigns his Commission. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Linley F Reeves resigns his Commission. Dated 15th September, 1905.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Gentleman Cadet Jhon Gordon [illegible] Craufurd, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant T O Wilkinson, transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 15th September 1906.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet Richard Henry Wilson, from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the Gazette of the 28th August, 1906, is cancelled.

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant [illegible] Penn-Gaskell to be Lieutenant, to complete Establishment. Dated 6th September, 1906.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, [illegible] regarding the placing on half-pay on [illegible] health of Lieutenant Edward H [illegible] appeared in the Gazette of 8th May [illegible]

The Prince of Wales's [illegible] Supernumerary Lieutenant [illegible]

The York and Lancaster [illegible]

[illegible] with the [illegible] Battalion [illegible] Major [illegible] Cadet [illegible] Colonel, [illegible] His Majesty's [illegible] with the Indian Army. Dated 28th August, 1906.

The Highland Light Infantry, Captain Arnold Marten is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Captain Henry C B Hopkinson, notified in the *Gazettes* of 13th and 24th July, 1906, respectively is cancelled.

Captain Henry C B Hopkinson retires on retired pay. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Felix F Hill, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Dated 14th September, 1906.

Major William H P Plome to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F F Hill, DSO Dated 14th September 1906.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are retired under the provision of Articles 21 and 522 of the Royal Warrant, 19th March, 1906. Dated 15th September, 1906:—

George P T Dean, James M MacKenzie.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred V Lane retires on retired pay. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Lieutenant John W L Scott, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st September, 1906.

Commands and Staff.

[illegible] Honorary Colonel E T H [illegible] Railway Cheshire Royal Engineers [illegible] to be Assistant Director for Volunteer Services, [illegible] Quarters, vice Honorary Colonel (temporary Colonel in the Army) T S Cave, appointed to command the South Midland Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st September, 1906.

Major [illegible] E Adison, retired pay, (Reserve of Officers) to be Brigade Major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade [illegible] September, 1906.

[illegible] Honourable Cyril M B [illegible] to be Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal His Royal Highness A W P A Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, Personal Aide-de-Camp to The King, Inspector-General of the Forces, vice Captain the Honourable J H L Yarde-Buller, M V O, Scots Guards, who has resigned that appointment Dated 1st July, 1906.

Unattached List.

Second Lieutenant George Bevan Davies, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army with precedence next below F H Irwin. Dated 24th January 1906, but not to carry pay or allowance prior to 15th September, 1906.

Army Pay Department.

The undermentioned Captains are permanently appointed to the Army Pay Department, retaining their substantive rank:—

Robert S Hatchison, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 22nd August, 1902.

J[illegible] Bartrum, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 26th February 1904.

Memorandum.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert B Lloyd, half-pay, retires on retired pay Dated 15th September, 1906.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

YESTERDAY in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was engaged in hearing a suit instituted by Dhanjibhoy Ragun and Dr Rajabali Ramji Lakadhir, against Merali Muraj, a dealer in furniture, and Rahimtulla Gangji, a wholesale dealer in crockery-ware, praying for the removal of the defendants from their position of trustees to certain properties devoted to charities, under a deed dated 20th March 1889. Defendants were appointed trustees under a consent-decree of the Court, and the plaintiffs asked that fit and proper persons be appointed in the room of the defendants, and accounts taken. Mr. F. J. Padshah with Mr. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the first defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co. appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiffs averred that it was unsafe to leave the funds of these charities in the hands of the defendants. Upwards of two lakhs of rupees worth of property, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 12,000 was involved, and the income should be devoted to [illegible] feeding the Khoja poor.

The defendants denied that the consent-decree of 24th September 1904 passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, under which they acted as trustees, was obtained by them by collusion. It had been obtained, [illegible] said, with the consent of the Hon. Mr. Basil [illegible] Advocate General (who is now the [illegible] Justice Scott) to whom the case had been [illegible] and with the advice of their counsel [illegible] The property was worth [illegible] yielded an yearly income of Rs. [illegible] had neither mismanaged nor wasted the [illegible] and properties as alleged.

The trust was created by a member of [illegible] Paroo family [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Lowndes [illegible] upshot of the [illegible] belonged to the [illegible] who were [illegible] the Agakhan faction [illegible] the plaintiffs [illegible] plaintiffs wanted the management [illegible] their factions.

Mr. Davar, who was counsel in the [illegible] which the consent decree was obtained, was [illegible] He said when the matter was mentioned to him for settlement he was surprised. There was a conference with the then Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Scott, A partner of the firm of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., solicitors, was present. Questions put by the Advocate-General were answered with regard to all the material facts; no question for the fitness or otherwise of the trustees was raised or considered. There was no collusion, so far as he could judge; the consent-decree was fairly arrived at and obtained.

Mr. Justice B. Scott, taking his seat on the Bench, gave evidence in the case. Questioned by Mr. Padshah, his Lordship said that the consent-decree was taken in suit No. 471 of 1901. Its terms were settled with his consent. He did not remember Mr. Davar's opinion having been submitted to him. No question of the fitness of the trustees was considered. The Aga Khan's name was mentioned, not in relation to the proposed trustees, but about the settlement. That name induced him to think it to be a proper settlement. He remembered seeing Mr. Mulla, solicitor, after the settlement. Mr. Mulla pointed out that the decree had been taken without the consent of Manjibhoy Hirji, his client. He (the Judge) did not remember having received any communication from the Aga Khan.

In reply to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Justice Scott said, that on looking at an exhibit shown to him, he now said that Mr. Davar's opinion must have been submitted to him. On receipt of the letter, being cover to the opinion, a consultation was held with Mr. Davar. His recollection relating to the conference was that there were two factions and the proposed settlement would be satisfactory to both, one of which was represented by the Aga Khan. Later, he was informed that the Aga Khan had approved of the settlement. In that case, he (the Judge) was counsel for the plaintiffs. He had no recollection having seen Mr. Mulla and Mr. Dinshah of Messrs. Payne & Co. together in this matter. In so far as he could recollect, the mention of the Aga Khan's name induced him to sanction the settlement of the terms.

Other evidence was gone into.

MME. HUMBERT, in the course of a conversation with a representative of the *Journal* expressed much anxiety lest she should be said to be [illegible] old or plain. She did not know that her [illegible] to be free at the same time. He had never written to her since her imprisonment. Mme. Humbert said that she had been treated humanely, but broke down at the thought of all she had undergone. She declared that she did not think of [illegible] at present. She wished first to be restored to health. Nevertheless, she promised to inform the Press in a few days the [illegible] of the [illegible] Frederic Humbert said that he would reveal nothing at present. He was resolved to speak only at the right moment.

THE swine fever regulations of various Continental countries have occasioned much travelling on the part of [illegible] pigs recently purchased [illegible] for Paderewski [illegible] his farm in Switzerland. They were despatched via Harwich to Antwerp to Switzerland, but when they arrived at the frontier neither the French nor the [illegible] authorities would permit them to pass, [illegible] had to be returned to Antwerp. [illegible] these, after long delay and [illegible] expenditure, they were [illegible] London. They were brought back [illegible] they were then transferred [illegible] forwarded [illegible]

A [illegible] Mr Waite's [illegible] proposal [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Disinfecting Stage [illegible] effect [illegible] Sultan [illegible] The proposal [illegible] unanimously.

Gives a hint to tired peop[illegible]—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his jaded nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative properties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes:—"Ho provato la Phosferina preparata dai Senore Ashton e Parsons e la ho trovato si molto efficace per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluti, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude Neuralgia Rheumatism	Backache Mental Exhaustion Premature Decay	Sleeplessness Brain Fag Nervous Debility	Influenza Indigestion Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

[illegible] Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of [illegible] H.I.H. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

[illegible] Ashton & Parsons [illegible] Farringdon Rd., London [illegible]

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, from WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, [illegible] test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES, AND
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. R. Lewis, 18, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude for that wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 7th 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture. [illegible] as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is, certainly, the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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[illegible] COUGH.

[illegible]

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The King returned to Buckingham Palace on Saturday from Marienbad. His Majesty left on Monday for Rufford Abbey to stay with Lord Savile during the Doncaster races.—At Buckingham Palace, on Monday, the King received [illegible] presented his credentials. [illegible]

The Queen and the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna arrived at Copenhagen on the [illegible] and were welcomed by the Danish Royal Family. The Empress is unable to [illegible] owing to rheumatism.

The Princess Royal, who has never completely shaken off the effects of a severe attack of influenza last spring, lately contracted a chill, and, complications ensuing, an operation was performed on Monday. Her Royal Highness is making satisfactory progress.

Association of Chambers of Commerce.—The autumn meeting was opened on Tuesday at Bristol. Sir W. H. Holland, M.P., the president, stated that Sir R. Hart's verbal instructions from the Chinese Customs to continue the administration of the Maritime Customs as heretofore were to be [illegible] by way of circular. The Association [illegible] An amendment was [illegible] on preferential [illegible] in warm sympathy with [illegible] the effect that [illegible] trade, the meeting could [illegible] desire for larger departure from the home policy of [illegible] recommend [illegible] absence of practical proposals, but [illegible] welcome an Imperial conference on the matter.

[illegible]—The Royal Commission on congested [illegible] is sitting in Dublin.—Mr. O'Brien unveiled on Sunday a memorial of the men shot at Mitchelstown in 1887, and expressed satisfaction that Mr. Balfour, who was responsible for the "Mitchelstown massacre," afterwards passed the Local Government and Land Purchase Acts.

Labour.—The Trade Union Congress at Liverpool last week urged the Government to establish a national system of old-age pensions, decided in favour of international arbitration and disarmament, and adopted a resolution for the nationalisation of railways, canals, and mines.—Further disorder took place on Saturday in the South Wales coalfield between the federation [illegible] and the non-unionists.

Lunacy.—The Lunacy Commissioners' report that [illegible] persons in England and Wales were certified insane on January 1 last, an increase of 2,150 for the [illegible]

Military.—Mr. Haldane has issued a memorandum in connexion with an Army Order [illegible] constituting a General Staff.

Music.—The opening service of the Three Choirs Festival was held at Hereford Cathedral on Sunday, [illegible] Dean of Gloucester preached. [illegible] new symphony by Dr. Walford Davies was performed on Tuesday. *The Soul's Ransom*, by Sir Hubert Parry, was produced on Wednesday.

[illegible]—Mr. G. Wyndham, M.P., speaking at [illegible] on Saturday, denied that when Sir A. MacDonnell was made Under-Secretary for Ireland he was endowed with unconstitutional power, or that [illegible] been given to any scheme of devolution. [illegible] certain vagueness in the relationship [illegible] Under-Secretary and himself. Mr. Long, [illegible] Londonderry on Wednesday, renewed his [illegible] for publication of the letters now being held [illegible] mysterious threat over the heads of the [illegible] Londonderry at a Primrose League [illegible] on Saturday, said that devolution was [illegible] dangerous than Home Rule, to which it was a [illegible]

Trade Returns.—The exports for August were valued at [illegible] "record" total, showing an increase of 15·4 per cent. Imports, £48,894,621 [illegible]

Sporting.—The cricket match between Gentlemen [illegible] Players at Scarborough, ended in a draw on [illegible] Kent, the champion county, on Monday [illegible] against the Rest of England. On Tuesday the Rest of England completed their first innings [illegible] made 305; and on Wednesday evening [illegible] had scored 254 for five wickets in [illegible] second innings.—The boat race between Cambridge and Harvard Universities on Saturday, between Putney and Mortlake, resulted in Cambridge winning by two lengths.—The Doncaster race meeting [illegible] on Tuesday, when the Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Mr. O. W. Bryant's Feather Bed. On Wednesday the St. Leger was won by the Duke of Westminster's Troutbeck.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Customs agreement with New Zealand is not yet ratified, but the duties are being collected conditionally.—The Victorian Budget shows a surplus of £375,528.

Canada.—Mr. Courchill, in a message to Canadians, looks forward to a solid defensive league of [illegible] [illegible] under the leadership of the British Crown.

South Africa.—Mr. Moor, leader of the Natal [illegible] has issued an election manifesto strongly opposing [illegible] with the [illegible] Premier, says that unification is not within the range of practical politics.—The Colonial Treasurer of Cape Colony has attacked Lord Selborne in connexion with the levelling up of railway rates to the detriment of Cape Colony.—In the Transvaal, the responsible Government party is trying to form a new organisation to include the Moderates and Independents. Its policy is to be federation under the British flag and the repatriation of the Chinese.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt's "spelling reform" order has been found to violate a law making Webster's Dictionary the standard of Government orthography.

Foreign Trade.—A great decrease in United States exports to the Far East causes considerable anxiety.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—It has been agreed that all questions relating to the economic relations of Austria and Hungary shall be submitted to a joint committee of Austrian and Hungarian advisers.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says that the negotiations concerning the Kau-lung-Canton Railway have reached a deadlock, and form an interesting indication of the present extent of Chinese obstruction.—Rogers overran a city in Shansi a few weeks ago, but were ultimately dispersed.—Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, arrived at Peking on Monday.—Tsen Chun-hsuan, Viceroy of Canton, has been transferred to the Viceroyalty of Yun-nan. His successor is Chang [illegible] recently transferred from Nanking to Fu-chau.

Crete.—A meeting of the National Assembly on Saturday, which was to have expressed an opinion regarding Prince George's impending retirement, was prevented by the Consuls of the Powers.

Cuba.—A detachment of insurgents, which had derailed an armoured train, was taken in the rear and sustained a crushing defeat.—President Palma has suspended all constitutional guarantees in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Santa Clara.—An American cruiser has been sent to Cuban waters, and will take President Palma on board if the situation becomes desperate.

France.—The Bishops' Assembly has ended as adjourned. There is an impression that the minority favouring resistance to the Separation Law have got the upper hand. The French Government's attitude towards the dilemma created for the episcopate by the Pope is expressed in statements by M. Briand and M. Clemenceau. On Tuesday the Cabinet confirmed the decision to apply the Separation Law in its entirety, but to avoid, as far as possible, such measures as would be represented by Clericals as "persecution."—The British officers present at the manœuvres express themselves in terms of the highest praise as to the spirit and efficiency of the French army.—Mme. Humbert is to be set free, having served three of the five years to which she was sentenced for obtaining money under false pretences.

Germany.—Three speeches which the German Emperor has made in a strain of lofty patriotism, while in Silesia at the manœuvres, are subjected to considerable criticism.—A German professor who lately visited England says that Germans can never consent to the slightest compromise on a disarmament of the army and the navy.

Persia.—The [illegible] last week rejected the ordinance drafted by the Grand Vizier, and submitted one of their own. The action of the Government was severely criticised at a meeting of the clergy, merchants, and tradesmen. On Saturday the bazaars were again closed, and people were flocking to the British Legation. The Shah has now signed the reforms ordinance. Amed-Dowleh, the ex-Grand Vizier, has been sent away and business has been resumed.

Russia.—At Siedlce 100 persons are stated to have been killed and wounded, a massacre having been provoked, it is alleged, by the terrorists killing soldiers and policemen.—A Correspondent gives particulars of measures for transferring land to peasants and of the amount of land that has already changed hands.—At Baku the British Vice-Consul has narrowly escaped being killed by an assassin.—A Jewish girl has been sentenced to death for throwing a bomb at a police official at Odessa, and another young woman has been hanged for killing General Min.—M. Stolypin finds that he cannot give authority for the congress of the Constitutional Democrats. The congress will therefore be held in Finland or Sweden.—The question of giving the peasants equal rights with other classes, which is complicated by the laws on land tenure, and the removal of Jewish disabilities, will be left to the Duma. [illegible]

The Jesuits.—Father F. X. Wernz, a German, has been elected General of the Society of Jesus. He has been affectionately congratulated by the Pope.

Obituary.—Major-General [illegible] Major W. P. Thribe; Canon H. Haigh; [illegible] Mr. R. Harris, K.C.; Mr. A. J. [illegible] Bell; Lady Gray; and Lady M. Farquhar.—*Times.*

THE HARVARD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

[illegible] Cambridge [illegible]

[illegible] Saturday, Sept. [illegible]

The great boat race took place [illegible] won the toss, under perfect conditions [illegible] The crews and [illegible] their supporters [illegible] Harvard, as challengers, at twenty-three minutes past [illegible] the enthusiastic [illegible] The Cantabs followed cheering of a second [illegible] no less rousing reception. Immediately [illegible] were not lacking. It was evident [illegible] of their own countrymen and supporters [illegible] the spectacle [illegible] associated with county women [illegible] was heard on all sides.

American [illegible] quickly got into position, and Mr. [illegible] The boats [illegible] the usual caution, [illegible] admirable start at twenty-nine minutes [illegible] As was generally anticipated Cambridge [illegible] first off the mark, Stuart starting his men at the [illegible] of the pistol. Although the Light Blue stroke struck the water only twenty times in the first half-minute to Filley's twenty-two, the nose of the Cambridge boat at once showed in front, the drive being so strong and the recovery so prompt. At the Duke's Head the lead was increased, and at Clasper's the Light Blues led by the length of their forward canvas, pulling well and strong. Stuart increased his lead by a length at Beverley Brook. During this stage of the race Harvard, though beaten at the start, showed no sign of being flustered, but having reduced the stroke considerably, Filley and his men were rowing strong and well. Not more than a length separated the boats at Craven steps, but at Walden's the lead of a length was slightly increased. Here, at the mile stake, the bend in the river gave the leading crew on the Surrey side a great advantage, and at the Crab Tree Stuart, rowing with tremendous dash and energy, was at least two lengths ahead. The scene on the banks was amazing, the excitement being altogether of a frantic description. Englishmen and Americans vied in cheering on their champions, while the din from the accompanying steamers was scarcely less than that from the banks.

Filley here called upon his men for a great effort and they responded gamely. Although Cambridge at no time appeared to be hustled, they shot Hammersmith Bridge scarcely a length and a-quarter ahead. This advantage was maintained until the Lead Mills were reached, where both crews were timed to strike thirty-seven strokes in the minute, both rowing well within themselves. But Cambridge looked all over winners, [illegible] that Harvard had delayed their supreme effort too late. The water was rougher as the boats made the bend, and Harvard at once spurted with tremendous energy and gained rapidly. Off the Doves [illegible] like the good rowing leader he [illegible] shown himself to be, abided his time, but off the Eyot came away with ease. At Thornycroft's he was leading by a length and a-half, which was easily increased to two and a-half at the Three-mile Stake, about the same distance separating the boats at the Devonshire Meadows.

After this the race was practically all over, Barnes Bridge being shot with a three-length advantage in favour of the Cantabs. Harvard, game to the end, spurted again and gained a length on sufferance at Stratton Gents'. Cambridge passed the University winning-post at Mortlake, easy winners of a very game race by 2 lengths in 19m. 18s.

EVENING FESTIVITIES.

In the evening the Harvard crew were the guests of the Cantabs at Prince's Restaurant, the chair at the dinner being occupied by Col. F. Willan, who rowed bow in the four-oared race against Harvard in 1869. Mr. J. A. Tinne, who was No. 2 in that Oxford crew being also present, as well as Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, and Lord Howard de Walden.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in the course of his speech, remarked that he was authorised to say on behalf of Harvard that they would assure Cambridge of as good a welcome when they come over to America as Harvard had received in England. It had, he said, been determined after great and exhaustive calculations that, though it was 3,000 miles from New York to London, it was no more from London to New York. President Roosevelt had followed the race with the greatest interest, and if he was not exactly content with the result, he was proud of the way in which Harvard had borne their defeat.

Mr. Filley, the Harvard stroke, had a great reception. He said: "We have rowed against the best sportsmen in the world, and we go home with the recollection of five weeks spent in the hardest work and in the company of the finest sportsmen [illegible] no question that the best crew won. None can say to the contrary. The result would have been the same had the race been rowed from Mortlake to Putney, instead of from Putney to Mortlake. We are only sorry we could not give Cambridge a better race."

Subsequently, the crews occupied boxes at the Alhambra, and were there greeted with much enthusiasm.

On Sunday the visitors were taken by motor cars to Lord Howard de Walden's place at Audley End to lunch, and subsequently to Cambridge, where they inspected Emmanuel College, where their founder was a student. Returning to Audley End, they remained there for the night.

According to the New York correspondent of the *Tribune*, the *Sun* says that victory is no great matter, and defeat is less. There should be more impromptu international contests with the same purpose, and it is now the turn of an English University crew to risk defeat as handsomely as Harvard has done. The *Herald*, after commenting on its correspondent's opinion that the Harvard oarsmen lacked ginger, says that their defeat will not detract from their popularity abroad nor the warmth of their welcome home. The *Times* is gratified that American University oarsmanship is now no longer despised in British waters, while the *Evening Post* finds consolation in the triumph of the English stroke and in that of amateur coaching over professional.

The *Tribune* remarks that an American victory would have been welcomed, but a victory for the better crew or better style of rowing was more important and desirable. The welcome which they received was a gratifying evidence that English and American amateurs can compete, as they should always compete, on a footing of mutual courtesy and respect, with no taint of international suspicion or prejudice.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY SEPT. 30.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Mattins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat.
Hymns 234, 162, and 317.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—172, 144 and 537.
Collection for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Mattins at 8-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-30 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Mattins.
9-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev. A. J. Rowell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B.A.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
9-0 to 10-0 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher Rev. C. Ryder Smith, B.A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. A. J. Rowell.
3-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandy Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
(Services in the Boys' School-room.)

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong (Choral)—Preacher Father Longmore.
Alms for the Schools.

BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible] ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. John [illegible]

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.
Hymns 297, 335 and 324.
3-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—297, 416, 494, 530 and 335.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Mattins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Mattins.
9-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—[illegible]
Hymns—[illegible] 241.

[illegible] CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-0 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Service for the Young.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

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Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing. ASK FOR IT.

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Once you know its worth you will always keep it handy in case of
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CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments in [illegible] pharmacology, and therapeutics, [illegible] spirits, mental and bodily prostration, [illegible] premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, [illegible] startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, [illegible] enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that [illegible] painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, [illegible] phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. [illegible] the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening [illegible] losses, [illegible] restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, used up, and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties be equalled in all cases of coarseness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. [illegible] system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lichen, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre, or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and barking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations [illegible] manufacture for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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[illegible]

INDIGESTION CURED.
(INDIGESTION REALLY MEANS "JADED STOMACH.")

When your arm gets tired with nursing baby, carrying a bag, holding a bucket, you "change hands." If you didn't, your arm would become useless. Indigestion means jaded stomach. You can't "change stomachs," and you can't stop eating. Do you see how serious therefore indigestion is? An overworked organ is crying out for rest, and every meal you are obliged to take throws upon it more work. All you can do is to give it help to do the work, and that's just what Bile Beans do. They help feeble, over-worked stomachs to digest food, and when they have toned up the organ to its full strength, you leave them off.

Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and quite unable to get through my housework. This state of affairs continuing for so long seemed to completely wreck my constitution.

"I have had three children, but they were all stillborn, and the continued bad state of my health had undoubtedly something to do with that. I was advised to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and did so. After the first few doses I felt very ill, and a quantity of foul green matter was expelled. I persevered, however, with the Beans and very soon felt that they were improving my condition. A few boxes worked a wonderful change in me, and I am now quite restored to health." Her husband corroborated.

Bile Beans for Biliousness are the safest family medicine and a certain cure for Headache, Constipation, Piles, Colds, Liver Chill, Influenza, Rheumatism, Liver Troubles, Bad Breath, Indigestion, Palpitation, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Dizziness, Buzzing in the Head, Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, and all Female Ailments. Obtainable of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Re.1, or packed and post free from the Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of price, R. 1-2 per bottle, or Rs. 6 for six bottles.

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KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed [illegible] hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.
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Illustrating triangle the [illegible] of really safe and useful massage. Lubricated to use.
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of aches and pains [illegible]
MASSAGE with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
[illegible]
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
[illegible]
ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
[illegible] SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.
B 84852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.
B 35491, Rs. 22.
B 87144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. 17.
B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.
B 15895, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.
B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.
B 45986, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.
B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and [illegible] Rs. 46.
46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.
B 12286, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.
B 37850, 15ct. Gold, Twisted-wire Brooch, Rs. 10.
B 89361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.
B 22340, Scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. 17.
B 35472, Gold Links, Rs. 23.
B 24046, Bracelet Set with 8 Rubies, Rs. 50.
B 32575, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5.
B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.
45757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.
B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Rubies and Pearl, Rs. 110.
B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.
18carat Gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.
B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.
B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. 17.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF 18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Telegraphic Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
[illegible]

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, [illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible] BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	[illegible]
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	[illegible]
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	[illegible]
Karachee.	Rangoon.	Nuwara Eliya.	[illegible]
Steamer Point, Aden.		Kandy.	[illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives [illegible] FIXED for one year and shorter periods, [illegible] Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible] approved Customers, and interest [illegible] per cent. per annum on daily balances from [illegible] to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable at the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L[illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	[illegible]
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

[illegible] New York. San Francisco. Honolulu. [illegible] Kobe. Osaka. Tokio. Nagasaki. [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN at [illegible] Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA,
Sub-Manager.

Albert Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
[illegible] New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. [illegible] above Rs. 1,00,000 [illegible] terms.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends as they fall due.

FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible]

GEORGE MILLER,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	[illegible]
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank of Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for [illegible] Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

[illegible]
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN,
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT.
[illegible]
CHAPOTEAUT

CLARKE'S [illegible]
A warranted cure [illegible]

GOSSIP OF [illegible] WEEK.

[illegible] PETITION [illegible]ANDS.

[illegible] move [illegible] to [illegible] to get a clearer [illegible] of the law for the protection of songbirds in [illegible] were [illegible] form [illegible] one present[illegible] some end in America a decade ago. "To [illegible] General Court of the Commonwealth [illegible] was addressed, and began, [illegible] the [illegible] of Massachusetts and their play[illegible] make this our humble petition." It was the [illegible] who got the document signed [illegible] in the State, illustrated with [illegible] and gravely presented. It was a long [illegible], setting forth the ravages committed by cruel [illegible] thoughtless persons on the feathered beauties of [illegible], and [illegible], upon due protection being [illegible]. [illegible] on your porch [illegible] the Bird and Hermit Thrush and Wood Thrush will sing to you, and even Whip-poor-Will will cheer up [illegible] little. We know what we are able, in [illegible] while all the birds will come to [illegible] again, and everybody [illegible] to make a [illegible] home [illegible]. The novel document met with complete [illegible].

CASTLE[illegible] SAND.

The child[illegible] of [illegible] the sands [illegible] every day, [illegible] the castles and forts which the day's labours ha[illegible] down before [illegible] a [illegible] is such a trifle that it would [illegible] impossible to [illegible] about it. But grim [illegible] in even these impalpable fabrics [illegible] started [illegible] for sand buildings upon [illegible] beach. Very popular it proved. The idea seemed good to a pair of local [illegible]. They offered prizes for the best [illegible], each structure to display their name. All went well. The successful designers made a reputation for [illegible], and reaped rewards which it is to be hoped lasted longer. Then came another firm who [illegible] this form of advertisement for the whisky whose [illegible] it desired to announce to the world. This was a scheme which the temperance party would not tolerate, and sandpainting has ever since been a little under suspicion in that part of the world where the device originated.

[illegible] CHANCE.

The visit[illegible] assistance at the parish church [illegible] a little story concerning that building, or more properly its predecessor, for there has been another church upon the present site. But although the church itself is not that which earlier Doncastrians knew, the records of the latter are there, safe and sound within the modern structure. That such is the [illegible] owing to a strange chance. A lady about to be married could not, when she came to think of it, be quite certain as to her second name. Her future husband, a business-like man, unwilling to have any irregularity in the matter, wrote from the town in which he lived to the Vicar of Doncaster, asking for a [illegible] entry of the lady's birth in the parish [illegible]. [illegible] was [illegible] at once to the church to get the necessary copy [illegible] the whole church in flames. He was just in time to plunge into the vestry and rescue the [illegible] records from the safe, but not early enough to [illegible] destruction of the church.

[illegible] IN CROWD.

Folkestone, which is excited just now over the question of [illegible], a matter affecting the enjoyment of many, had, a couple of years ago, almost as considerable an excitement over the affairs of a few—the [illegible] of a misanthrope, as they thought him, and his [illegible] visitors. Except that he had lived for [illegible] years in the town receiving no visitors, and making no calls, and that he was reputed wealthy, nothing was known of him. At his death, which occurred nearly two years ago, the surmise as to his wealth was found to be correct. Nearly a quarter of a million sterling went to the Crown as the result of his intestacy. And then the tragic story of his life came out. He was the son of a man famed in military circles, who once held an important command in the Colonies. In his youth he had been to a university, and done well there, joined a crack regiment, moved in the best circles, had been received by the Royal Family, been honoured [illegible] at the hands of Queen Victoria. But there was a tragedy behind all this which burst one day suddenly upon him.

[illegible].

The lady whom he had regarded as his aunt was in reality his mother. His father made him the only atonement which he could offer—left him handsomely provided for [illegible]. That, however, could not obliterate the [illegible] upon the unhappy man's life. He disappeared from the society of which he had been so popular a member, [illegible] himself on an estate which he had inherited. [illegible] order and system gave place to chaos. So tragic was his grief that friends, rightly or wrongly believing him to be insane, had him confined in a lunatic asylum. He was speedily released, but [illegible] of his treatment knew no bounds. [illegible] in the country, so he removed to Folkestone, and lived a hermit's life in the midst of the activity and gaiety of that [illegible] town. No one outside his small establishment knew of his sad story. To the man in the street he was the misanthrope. Sorrow for him [illegible] after he died.

WEIRD WAGERS.

The Bryan [illegible] must set the ingenious to work to devise new [illegible] of wagers on the election. To better some of those which were made when last he faced the country will require more than ordinary fertility of resource. [illegible] the "freak" or "vow" wager which [illegible] occasioned. One man who backed the [illegible] by conducting the affairs of a [illegible] of which he is the head in the garb of [illegible]. Another plodded from street to street throughout several days, paint-pot in hand, bedaubing accessible walls with name of the victorious McKinley. A third [illegible] the triumph of the winner by [illegible] up a prodigious bill with a small [illegible]. The most contrite displayed upon [illegible] announcing his name and address and the confession "I had no better sense than to bet on Bryan [illegible] and vote for him."

A DEPUTATION'S WAY.

Mr. Bryce [illegible] Swilly through the non-arrival of his steamer, was able to get the deputation to go over and [illegible] upon him. Not all deputations are so fortunate in bringing their business to an end. One which went from Leeds to Edinburgh to see the [illegible] and be entertained, arrived a day late, [illegible] unattended, and dined in the same [illegible] at their own cost. That was not the [illegible] deputation which came to town to [illegible] the promoters of a certain tramway Bill. The [illegible] with the promoters then disappeared. On the day for the presentation of adverse petitions, however, they bobbed up again and presented theirs. Also they put in a Bill which included not only their [illegible] expenses, but the cost of their trip to, and [illegible], Epsom races! The promoters had either to pay this bill, or see the petition go on. They paid the bill, and afterwards, without betraying names, told the story to a Parliamentary Committee.

[illegible] EXAGGERATED.

War news is not the only item which the public Press is at times [illegible] to censor. Lord Iddesleigh, when still Sir Stafford Northcote, had a gentle word of remonstrance to offer [illegible] his personal and private capacity. Following a tour on the Continent, he crossed from Boulogne to Folkestone in very rough weather. Upon presenting himself at the house of a lady friend he found that two of the daily papers had declared him to have been drowned. The friend did not care to discredit such excellent authority, and, although [illegible] assured her that he "hadn't been [illegible]," she still inclined a little to [illegible] views. [illegible] others should be possessed of the same theories [illegible] to run round and exhibit himself to relatives and friends, and prove that his case was similar to that of Mark Twain.

[illegible].

It required the ingenuity of the American journalist [illegible] a difficulty of this sort. A man whose [illegible] notice had been prematurely published went round to the editor of his local paper and pleaded [illegible]. It was in vain: an American newspaper never apologised, he was informed. But he insisted that [illegible] must apologise. Here was his wife in [illegible] and his business going to rack and ruin. If the editor would not voluntarily apologise and explain, then the law must be invoked to compel him. This shaft went home. "Sir," said the editor, "[illegible] man for whom I have the very highest respect. You are a renowned and popular citizen. This paper has announced your death, so that to all intents and purposes you are dead and buried. [illegible] I am very sorry. Sir, we will make [illegible] of the high esteem in which you are held by this paper, we will find room for you [illegible] the births' column!"

[illegible].

The [illegible] the Marquis de Viana and the Duque [illegible] grandees of Spain, seems to have been of [illegible]. The law [illegible] now that [illegible] in this country. If that had not [illegible], perhaps the best thing to kill the [illegible] have been [illegible] fight in the [illegible] by a [illegible] boatswain of Admiral Sir [illegible]. The [illegible]

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for [illegible].
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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FRAIL AND FEEBLE PEOPLE
TRY ELECTRICITY. THERE IS NOTHING GIVES GREATER RELIEF.

If any middle aged or old man does not feel himself as capable to-day as when he was in his twenties, and any man who knows he is not as perfect as he would like to be, will write me fully regarding his trouble, whether it be Weakness, Waste of Vitality or Power, Nervousness, Weak Back, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, I will send him reading matter how he can obtain relief by the use of

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

FORT KARORI, 28th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints, has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT, Kalyan, 7th July, 1906.

DR. COOK.

DEAR SIR,—I have now been using your Electric Body Battery for a little over a month and am glad to say that I have derived much benefit from it; and hope shortly to report a much greater improvement.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. H.

LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

FREE BOOK. I will send you a book post free, which explains everything thoroughly which you might wish to know regarding this treatment. Write for one of these books, call if you can and see the appliance, get free test of it. Consultation is free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 p.m.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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MOIR'S name on all Preserved Provisions is an absolute guarantee of Purity and Excellence, and that their Meat Products are prepared and packed by them in Scotland at their Aberdeen Factory from HOME GROWN cattle.

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Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for
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MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO [illegible]ALK AGAIN."
PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!

THINK OF IT! 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARK ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free. If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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CLARET JUG. SILVER MOUNTED Cut-Glass Bottle, Rs. 3[illegible].

OIL TRAVELLING CLOCK With leather case. Sound 8-DAY movement, Rs. 35.

SILVER PATENT SPRING TOBACCO BOX. Air and Water Tight. Finish Excellent, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

SILVER INKSTANDS Single [illegible], Rs. [illegible]. Double [illegible] Rs. 100.

SILVER MOUNTED SPIRIT BOTTLE Finest Crystal Glass, Rs. 37.

THE "[illegible]" MATCH BOX Used throughout the East, Rs. [illegible].

SILVER POCKET FLASKS. Detachable half as drinking Cup. Patent non-leakage top. ½ pt., Rs. 70. ¼ pt., Rs. 9[illegible]-8.

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STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES. Rs. 35, Rs. 50, Rs. 70, Rs. 100, Rs. 120 and Rs. 155. Cedar lined or all Silver.

NEW SILVER CIGARETTE CASE. Very handy, very strong, very compact. One pressure and case opens up in [illegible] and Plain, Rs. 23-8.

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INSPEC-
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W[illegible]
AN[illegible]
M[illegible]
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EVERY
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PATENT LOCK-UP SPIRIT STAND. Polished Oak, Nickel parts, Rs. 155. Best Crystal Bottles.

SILVER PEG MEASURE Stamped and Guaranteed ½ and 1-16pt. Rs. 30. Nickel Silver, Rs. 9-8 E. P. B. M. Rs. 5.

SOLID SILVER SMOKERS SET Cigarette case, Vesta box, Silver Tube and Gold Mounted holder. Fitted in case ready for presentation, Rs. 46.

SILVER CASE with Nick[illegible] Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.

SILVER CARD CASE, POCKET SHAPE, Rs. 17-8. Without top, Rs. 7-8.

SILVER CASE with 30-hour Nickel Watch Rs. 35.

SILVER MOUNTED BLOTTERS 3½ ins. × 2 ins, Rs. 18 Roller Blotters, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-12.

SILVER CIGARETTE TUBE with Gold Mounted Amber holder, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21.

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES. Strong hinge and catch, concave pocket curve. Small, medium and large in size. Rs. 9-4, Rs. 12, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

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"HARLENE"
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The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

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AND
SUPPLIED DIRECT TO
H.M. The Queen of Gree[illegible]
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.M. Princess [illegible]
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.R.H. Prince George of Greece
H.R.H. Princess [illegible]
Princess Anna [illegible], &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes:—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

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H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes:—"Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

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ATKINSON'S
MOST REFRES[illegible]
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
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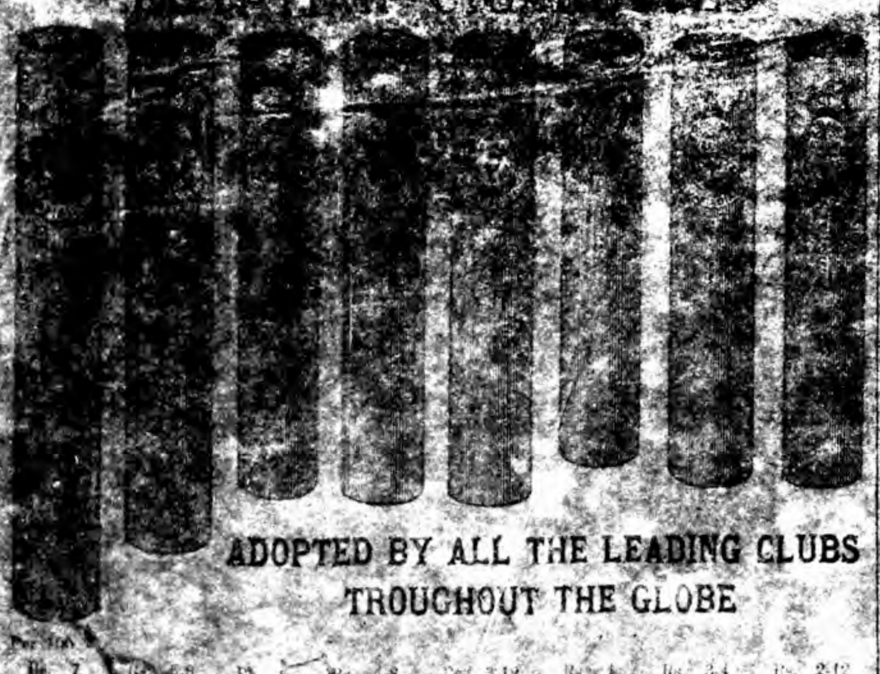

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